

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

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5 June 1980

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DENG XIAOPING MEETS WITH U.S., CANADIAN JOURNALISTS

XINHUA Report

0W050816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met here this morning with a delegation made up of seventeen American and Canadian editorial writers led by Clarke M. Thomas. Deng Xiaoping answered the visitors' questions including those related to U.S.-China relations, the international situation and China's four modernizations. The delegation arrived in Beijing on June 1.

AFP: Deng Reaffirms Resignation Plans

0W051255 Paris AFP in English 1247 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (AFP)--Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping reaffirmed today that he will soon be leaving the government. Mr Deng, China's strongman, told a group of American and Canadian journalists that he would be stepping down from the vice-premiership, a step which would have to be approved by the National People's Congress "probably in August, maybe sooner, maybe later."

The 76-year-old leader confirmed that he would retain his position as Communist Party vice-chairman. Mr Deng said that after he left the government he would also retain his functions as vice-chairman of the Military Commission and chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. But he would gradually give up these posts, he said, so that from 1985 he would be able to play the role of a "consultant".

"I want to reduce my routine work", Mr Deng said, adding that the system of nominating Chinese party and government leaders for life was to be abolished and replaced with a mandate system.

Mr Deng, whose name heads the list of the 13 Chinese vice-premiers, did not give any further details on the last point, but said there would be exceptions "in special circumstances when the man is very young".

UN EXTENDS MIDEAST OBSERVER FORCE; PRC DOES NOT VOTE

0W310311 Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpt] United Nations, May 30 (XINHUA)--The U.N. Security Council adopted a resolution today on the extension of the mandate of the United Nations disengagement observer force for another six months. The present mandate of the force, which is stationed in the Golan Heights between Israeli and Syrian lines, expires at midnight tomorrow, May 31.

China did not participate in the vote.

Ide Oumrou, the present president of the council and representative of Niger to U.N., was authorized to make a complementary statement on behalf of the council. He said, "As is known, the report of the secretary-general on the United Nations disengagement observer force states that 'despite the present quiet in the Israeli-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' This statement of the secretary-general reflects the view of the Security Council."

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CHINA APPOINTS OFFICIALS TO IMF, WORLD BANK

IMF Governor

OW280420 Beijing XINHUA in English 0318 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 28, 1980 (XINHUA)--Foreign Minister Huang Hua cabled Mr. Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the International Monetary Fund yesterday to inform him of the appointment by the People's Republic of China of the governor and alternate governor representing China in the IMF.

The message read: "The Government of the People's Republic of China has decided to appoint Mr. Li Baohua, president of the People's Bank of China, as governor and Mr. Wang Weicai, deputy general director of the State General Administration of Exchange Control and vice-president of the Bank of China, as alternate governor representing China in the IMF." Foreign Minister Huang Hua went on to say that "I look forward to a good working relationship, based on mutual respect and trust, between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the IMF."

In a letter dated April 23, Jacques de Larosiere formally informed Huang Hua of the decision taken by the executive board of the IMF on April 17, 1980 relating to the representation of China in the fund, and stated that the fund as an institution warmly welcomed the initiation of a full and active collaboration between the Government of the PRC and the fund.

World Bank Governor

OW011238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (XINHUA)--Foreign Minister Huang Hua yesterday cabled Mr. Robert S. McNamara, chairman of the executive boards and president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (commonly known as the World Bank), the International Development Association, and the International Finance Corporation, informing him of the appointment by the Government of the People's Republic of China of its governor and alternate governor in the World Bank group.

The message stated that "the government of the People's Republic of China has decided to appoint Mr. Wu Bo, minister of finance, as governor and Mr. Li Peng, vice-minister of finance, as alternate governor representing China in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation". It went on to say: "I look forward to the development of friendly cooperation between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the three institutions."

In a letter dated May 15, Mr. Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank, formally informed Foreign Minister Huang Hua of the resolutions adopted on May 15 by the executive directors of the three institutions of the World Bank group on restoring the representation of the Government of the People's Republic of China in the three institutions.

JI PENFEI MEETS IRISH, MEXICAN, SRI LANKAN ENVOYS

OW021527 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with first Irish ambassador to China, Mr. John H.F. Campbell.

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"The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Ireland is in keeping with the interests of both peoples," Vice-Premier Ji told Mr. Campbell. The vice-premier hoped that the friendship between the Chinese and Irish peoples and cooperative relations between the two countries would be constantly strengthened and expanded in the political, economic, scientific and technological and trade fields.

In the afternoon, the vice-premier also met with the new Mexican ambassador, Mr. Victor Manzanilla Schaffer and the new Sri Lanka ambassador, Mr. C. Mahendran.

PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTER FETES WHO OFFICIAL

OW031707 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA)--A banquet in honour of Dr. T.A. Lambo, deputy director general of the World Health Organization (W.H.O.), and Mrs. Lambo was given by the Chinese Minister of Public Health Qian Xinzong in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. The banquet marked the opening of the Beijing seminar on epidemiology of psychiatry.

Arriving here yesterday, Dr. and Mrs. Lambo and their party attended the opening ceremony of the seminar at the Beijing Medical College this morning.

The two-week seminar is jointly sponsored by the W.H.O. and the Chinese Ministry of Public Health. Specialists from Yugoslavia, Britain, Denmark and Bulgaria have been invited by the W.H.O. to give lectures at the seminar. More than 100 psychiatrists and researchers in epidemiology from various provinces and cities in China are attending the seminar.

Tonight's banquet was permeated with warmth and friendship. Minister Qian Xinzong and Dr. Lambo proposed toasts expressing satisfaction with the close relationship between the Chinese Ministry of Public Health and the W.H.O. They hoped for a further strengthening of relations in order to promote the cause of public health in all countries and improve the health of mankind. Also present at the banquet were overseas specialists attending the seminar, and Nigerian Ambassador Mr. E.O. Samu and Mrs. Samu. Chinese Vice-Minister of Public Health Wang Wei and Vice President of the Beijing Medical College Peng Ruicong were also present.

ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES OFFICIAL DISCUSSES WORLD ECONOMY

HK210830 Beijing HONGQI No 9 in Chinese 1 May 80 pp 31, 35

[Article by Qian Junrui: "Seriously Study the World Economy and Promote China's Four Modernizations"]

[Text] China has entered a new period of development. The general line and general task of our party and state in this era is to unite, be of one heart and one mind and advance bravely toward the magnificent goal of the four modernizations. We are carrying out the four modernizations in a world filled with contradictions and intense struggles, and we need a peaceful environment. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, one of our vital tasks in international affairs is to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace. We must develop foreign economic relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefits, learn and draw on the useful experiences of other countries for reference in carrying out the four modernizations, make proper use of foreign capital and energetically introduce advanced technology under the logical premise of relying on our own efforts. All these things require us to conscientiously and promptly acquire a penetrating insight into the world economy and political situation and thoroughly study the new conditions and problems in the present world economy in order to adroitly provide guidance according to circumstances, make foreign things serve China and effectively promote our country's four modernizations.

The world economy is a historical concept. It is a product of the capitalist form of production. Although there were relations of commodity exchange in the long period of slave and feudal societies, these international relations of exchange could only be of a limited, regional and fortuitous nature because of the low productive forces. Only after the revolution did a real world market come into being. Following the development of the international division of labor, the utilization of world currencies and the expansion of the export of capital, a unified world economy began to take shape on the basis of the world market. It was not until capitalism developed into monopoly capitalism that a unified world economy eventually materialized. The world economy of this period was a completely capitalist one. It was also a unified all-embracing world economy wholly dominated by the capitalist form of production.

The formation of a capitalist world economy played a great progressive role in the development of human society. It eliminated the state of isolation between nations and countries and opened up a broad road for the flourishing development of the world's material production and exchange of science and culture. It also greatly promoted the internationalization of economic relations and prepared material prerequisites for setting up a unified world socialist economic system.

The victory of the Great October Revolution founded the first socialist state--the Soviet Union--and opened up a new era in the history of mankind. From then on the world economy entered a new historical period: the transition period from a unified capitalist world economy to a unified socialist and communist world economy. In this period, as pointed out by Stalin in his political report of the Central Committee to the 16th Congress of the CPSU: "Capitalism is no longer the only all-embracing world economic system; apart from the capitalist economic system, there is also the socialist system." ("Collected Works of Stalin," Vol 12, p 216) These two economic systems not only coexist but are in opposition to each other. This will be a long and tortuous historical period filled with unprecedentedly violent struggles and a period of revolutionary changes of great historical significance. We are in this kind of transition period. As the inevitable result of the development of the world's material production, the socialist economic system will ultimately triumph over the capitalist economic system throughout the world; consequently, the world economy in which both systems coexist will change into a united all-embracing socialist and communist world economy that is infinitely bright, prosperous and happy. Only then can mankind begin to write its own history with complete awareness. This historical trend of the world economy is the objective law governing the development of human social production, independent of man's will.

This transition period of the world economy may be divided into two stages. The first covers the period from the victory of the October Revolution to World War II. What are the special features of the world economy at this stage?

1. The fundamental change in the nature and pattern of the world economy. The world economy is no longer a united all-embracing capitalist world economy but a transitory unity of contradictions in which the two opposing systems of capitalism and socialism coexist at the same time. In the international economic relations of this time, in addition to the mutual contention and collaboration among the imperialist countries and the old economic relations of the exploited and the exploiting between imperialist countries and colonial and semicolonial countries, there appeared the interdependence and mutual struggle between the socialist Soviet Union and the imperialist countries and the new economic relations of equality, mutual benefits and cooperation between them and the weaker small countries.

2. The development and growth of the socialist economic system. Under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet people realized that the industrialization of the state and the collectivization of agriculture emancipated social productive forces, developed rapid economic development and labor productivity, greatly improved the level of material and cultural life and gave play to the superiority of the socialist system. After several 5-year plans from 1928 to 1940, the Soviet national income increased 4.1 times, industrial output value 5.5 times and agricultural output value 30 percent. The speed of these developments far exceeded those of the capitalist economic system of that time.

3. The upheaval and decline of the capitalist economic system. World War I and the emergence of the Soviet socialist system in particular caused the capitalist system to go through a period of general crises for which there was no cure. At that time, the capitalist system became more decadent and various contradictions became more acute. The economy of the capitalist world went through recovery, crisis (1920-1921), relative stability, general crisis (1929-1933), special depression and crisis (1937-1938) until the outbreak of World War II. During this period the colonial and semicolonial countries bore the heaviest economic exploitation and burden, causing their national democratic revolutionary movement to gather momentum daily.

World War II was the inevitable outcome of the contradictions between the capitalist countries and the unprecedented intensification of contradictions between the imperialist and socialist countries on the basis of the capitalist general crisis. The final result of World War II greatly weakened the foundation of capitalist imperialism, greatly improved the socialist position and gave rise to a number of developing countries. Thus, the world economy entered the second stage of the transition period. We are in this period now. What are its special features?

After the war, the capitalist general crisis further deepened. The socialist economic system further developed and strengthened but also experienced and is experiencing serious setbacks. A new situation of unprecedented, complex interdependence, interpermeation and mutual struggle has appeared between the socialist and capitalist economic systems. The emergence and development of Third World countries has made them the principal target for the exertion of influence and contention between the two systems. Under this basic condition, many new conditions and problems have appeared in the world economy.

First, let us talk about the capitalist economic system. We should see that at the moment the capitalist economic system still occupies the dominant position in the world economy. After a period of recovery and readjustment following World War II, the principal capitalist countries of the world went through a period of rapid economic growth in the 1950's and 1960's. At that time, the growth rate of such countries as Japan and West Germany set the highest record in capitalist history. In spite of this, the general crisis of capitalism continued to deepen and periodic crises continued to appear. The most serious postwar economic crisis of a worldwide nature broke out in 1974-1975. After the economy slowly recovered, a new form of depression appeared. [paragraph continues]

Economic stagnation or slow growth, serious inflation and high unemployment combined to bring about a new situation of "stagflation" or "recession growth." This situation could possibly continue for a long time. Naturally, economic crises of a worldwide nature could appear in between and there is also the possibility of faster economic growth for individual countries at a given time. In this way, the cycle of capitalist production tends to shorten and crises and depressions tend to multiply and continue.

The international bourgeoisie has long experience in domination. To prolong the life of the capitalist system, they adopted all sorts of means to adjust the existing capitalist relations of production so that they can within certain limits adapt to the needs of the development of productive forces. The major policies and measures taken by international monopoly capital at present are:

1. The implementation of state monopoly capitalism. This is a new stage in the development of monopoly capitalism. They closely combine monopoly capital with the bourgeois state machinery and, by means of state intervention (including planning, nationalization, credit, taxation, finance and increase of military orders), control and adjust every link of domestic and international economic life to achieve the goal of earning the highest profit for monopoly capital. At the same time, for the sake of contending for world markets, while vigorously enforcing the concentration of capital, they have at the same time paid attention to giving play to the special features of the adaptability of medium and small enterprises, raised the levels of their administration and technology and promoted "intermediate crafts" or small but exacting crafts of a very flexible nature. On the other hand, the major enterprises themselves have generally practiced the strategic policy of diversification and set up in succession composite and joint enterprises to increase their own competitiveness in the international market.
2. Going in for the range of bourgeois reformism: "welfare society," "people's capitalism" and the "humane market economy." For the sake of mitigating bourgeois contradictions and safeguarding the capitalist system, they energetically promoted all sorts of reformist methods such as "high wages" and "high consumption," encouraged the workers to buy shares, allowed worker representatives to participate in enterprise management, presented gifts to workers on New Year's and holidays and permitted worker representatives to take part in the formulation of economic plans and even economic policies, the consultation of wages between management and worker unions and the increase of profits and income tax. The development of capitalism to the stage of imperialism has indeed entered its senile and dying period. However, the capitalists are definitely not reconciled to their doom. They are still waging a dying struggle, making certain partial readjustments in the relations of production and the superstructure and, like an old man taking tonic, trying to preserve a certain degree of vitality.
3. Paying close attention to scientific and technological developments. After the war, the developed countries mainly relied on new breakthroughs in science and technology to increase labor productivity and speed up economic development. The governments and enterprises of these countries all put large amounts of manpower and funds into departments of scientific research and development. Scientists, engineers, technicians and economists often become important government officials and leading forces within enterprises. They will use modern scientific methods and computers to forecast economic development, production and the level of consumption in the latter part of the 20th century and the early part of the 21st century, trial-develop new products for the year 2,000 or further ahead and strive to seize the initiative and control the world market.

4. The further internationalization of capital and the adoption of a new form of infiltration against the Third World by international monopoly capital. Transnational corporations have gradually become the organizational form of the internationalization of capital and monopolize the economic lifeline of the greater part of the world. Before the powerful pressure of the demands of developing countries for economic independence and for establishing a new international economic order, the developed countries adopted a policy of making limited concessions and allowing the developing countries a certain degree of development in their national economy and used this to safeguard their international domination. It is precisely against this kind of background and in addition to the struggle of the developing countries that many international economic organizations have been set up and international economic relations greatly developed. The amalgamation of the capitalist economies into a single body has developed a stage further, whereas the growth of the recently coalesced democratic economies of the Third World has on the one hand strengthened the forces against hegemonism, imperialism and colonialism, and on the other, developed into a part of the reserve force of the world's capitalist economic system.

Second, let us talk about the socialist economic system.

After World War II, on the basis of the victory of the war against fascism and the protracted struggle of the peoples of various countries, China and other socialist countries were born. This greatly strengthened the power of the socialist economic system and enabled it to more effectively contend with the capitalist economic system. These socialist countries generally developed their national economy as well as their science and culture with greater speed. Take China for example. Despite many reverses, especially the serious sabotage caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," if we take the overall situation into consideration, the rate of our economic development has still been faster than that of many capitalist countries. From 1952 to 1975, the average annual output value of our industry increased by more than 11 percent. Compared with 1949, grain output in 1978 increased 1.7 times and cotton 3.9 times. In 1979, the fixed assets of enterprises owned by the whole people reached 320 billion yuan, the equivalent of 25 times the fixed assets of industry accumulated by old China in nearly a century. The other socialist countries have also shown a faster rate of development, with a marked improvement in the living standard of the people.

However, important changes and complications have appeared in the socialist economic system in the last 20 years. Following the rise to power of the Khrushchev-Brezhnev clique, the first socialist country, the Soviet Union founded by Lenin, degenerated into a social-imperialist country that internally oppresses the people and the minority nationalities and externally contends for hegemony and wantonly carries out invasion and expansion. Its ambition for world domination far exceeds that of the old tsars, and it has become the most dangerous source of a new world war. This is causing great harm to the socialist economic system and to the cause of progress of all mankind. The world's socialist camp no longer exists. Under the instigation, utilization and support of Soviet hegemonism, Cuba and Vietnam have practiced mercenary hegemonism and regional hegemonism to invade and menace socialist and developing countries. Most unfortunately, for the sake of realizing their sinister design to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism in China, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" went on a rampage for 10 years, practiced feudal fascism in a big way and almost brought our socialist economy to the brink of collapse. These bad events greatly damaged the lofty prestige of socialism among the world's people. However, they were only of short duration in the long river of history. Following the heightening of consciousness among the people, they will eventually be washed away by the mighty current caused by the inexorable advance of history. The fact that the Chinese people, under the wise and brilliant leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, smashed the "gang of four" in a single stroke and are advancing with big strides on the road to restoring and developing the socialist cause and making splendid achievements is the most convincing proof.

As mentioned above, in addition to the Soviet Union, a number of socialist countries also appeared since World War II. Under the leadership of Stalin, the socialist economy of the Soviet Union was a highly centralized economy planned in the order of heavy industry, light industry and agriculture. This is one example: In the course of building socialism, Yugoslavia under Tito practiced worker and socialist autonomy which embodied great political and economic democracy. They attached more importance to the market economy and at the same time gradually paid attention to planning and adjustments. This is another example: China at first completely copied the Soviet Union but later carried out certain reforms. Korea and Romania also have their own unique experiences. We must conscientiously compare and study all the experiences in socialist construction, learn from their strong points and avoid their shortcomings to speed up our socialist modernization.

Finally, let us talk about the developing countries. These are the countries that have cast off the yoke of colonialism, semicolonialism and dependency. They are the main force of the contemporary era in the struggle against hegemonism, imperialism and colonialism. On the whole, they may be divided into three categories and present a spectacle of big in the middle and small at both ends. One of the "ends" refers to the developing socialist countries and the other to countries which still depend on other foreign countries after their independence and which have not really cast off their colonial and semicolonial status. The so-called "middle" refers to the developing nationalist countries which are in the majority. These countries usually have nationalists holding power, with emphasis placed on developing the national economy. They are powerful allies of the international proletariat in the struggle against hegemonism, imperialism and colonialism. These developing countries are relatively poor; some are still very poor. The gap between them and the affluent countries is still widening. In the present increasingly serious energy crisis and raw material shortage, some of these countries have taken up all manner of weapons (such as petroleum and other raw materials) to carry out an effective struggle against the developed capitalist countries. The developing countries are uniting and working hard to establish a new international economic order with the Group of 77 nations as the mainstay.

Mentioned above are the principal new contradictions and problems that have appeared in the world economy since the war. We must carefully and thoroughly study them, use the basic theory of Marxism for guidance, proceed always from reality, combine theory with reality and make a concrete analysis of concrete things to study these new conditions and problems as well as the new conditions and problems that will keep on appearing in the future. Proceeding from these constantly moving and changing realities, we must by means of analytical study raise them to the plane of theory to develop and enrich our existing world economic theory and use them in turn to guide our practice. For the sake of adapting to this urgent need we propose together with the Marxist economists of various countries in the world to share in the arduous task of establishing and developing Marxist world economics on the basis of the theories of the writers of Marxist classics. The object of this new science of world economics is to study the general pattern of production in the world since the formation of the world economy. For the present, this mainly entails studying the forms of production of capitalism and socialism themselves and their interrelations and the forms and laws of their movement in the world. The new conditions and problems of the world economy mentioned above are important contents of the world economics we are studying today. The establishment and development of Marxist world economics will enable us to obtain the guidance of more closely combining reality with specialized theory in understanding and studying world economic problems so that we can better see through the appearance and grasp the essence and main trend of the political and economic world situation. At the same time, it will also help us when studying and introducing the experiences of other countries in realizing modernization to improve the quality of scientific achievements so that they will play an advisory and helping role in making strategic policy decisions.

Our basic method for studying world economics and world economic problems is materialist dialectics. At the same time we must analytically and critically study the methods of the Western bourgeoisie in studying international economics such as the input and output method, mathematical economics, operations research, system engineering and futurology, and assimilate their scientific contents to enrich and improve our own methods. We must also use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to transform them into our own scientific methodology. We should have this aspiration and this is what we must do. In this way, our ability to understand and study the world economy will be better.

FOREIGN SCHOLARS, SCIENTISTS LEAVE BEIJING FOR XIZANG

OW021240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA)--Scientists and scholars from 17 countries who attended the recent Beijing symposium on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau left here by air today for a scientific excursion in Tibet. Some have taken their families.

Rana Mitchell, 10, and her brother Jai, eight, will be probably the youngest Westerners ever to set foot in Tibet when they arrive there tomorrow after an overnight stop in Chengdu, southwest China. They are the children of Dr. Richard Mitchell, a zoologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office of Endangered Species.

Another five guests left last Friday to visit Xian, an ancient city in northwest China, and were to join the party in Chengdu to go on to the "roof of the world." The party will make a 12-day tour of southern Tibet.

Accompanying the visiting scientists to Tibet are Li Benshan, vice-chairman of the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region and vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the symposium, Professor Liu Dongsheng, noted geologist and secretary general of the committee, and others. During their stay in Beijing, the foreign scientists and their party visited institutes, universities and museums, and also toured the Great Wall, Summer Palace, the Ming tombs and other attractions.

PRC ELECTED TO ASIAN TABLE TENNIS UNION EXECUTIVE BOARD

OW161822 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpts] Calcutta, May 16 (XINHUA)--Indonesia will host the sixth Asian table tennis championships scheduled for December 1981 or January 1982. This was decided at the second session of the Fifth Congress of the Asian Table Tennis Union (ATTU) which closed here this morning.

The congress elected the new leading body of the ATTU. The four-member Executive Committee was enlarged into one with the following seven members: Atsushi Goto (Japan), president, Li Hyon-gi (DPRK), deputy president, Song Zhong (China), honorary secretary-general, Lee Yick Seng (Singapore), honorary treasurer, and Michael Chen Wing Sum (Malaysia), Rabee al-Turk (Palestine) and S.M. Sibtain (Pakistan), vice-presidents.

The table tennis associations of China, Democratic Kampuchea, the DPRK, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria and Vietnam were elected members of the ATTU council. A permanent ATTU technical committee was established with Malaysia as chairman, and Japan, China, India and the DPRK as members.

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CARTER, REAGAN WIN IN FINAL PRIMARIES

0W041719 Beijing XINHUA in English 1703 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 3 (XINHUA)--President Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan have gained enough delegates for the Democratic and Republican parties' presidential nominations following the end of the final and biggest round of primaries today.

Carter claimed victory over Edward Kennedy. He told cheering supporters in the courtyard of a bar called "The Buck Stops Here" that he had won the nomination. Carter also announced that he had asked Vice-President Walter Mondale to be his running mate in the November elections.

After first results from today's eight Democratic primaries including those held in California, New Jersey and Ohio, Carter gained enough delegate votes to go over the 1,666 needed for nomination. But Senator Kennedy refused to quit, insisting that he still has a shot at the Democratic nomination when the national convention is held in New York City on August 11. On the Republican side, Reagan gained on May 21 more than the 998 delegate votes needed for nomination. His last challenger, George Bush, announced his withdrawal from the campaign on May 26. So it will be only a formality for Reagan to be nominated at the GOP national convention on July 14. John Anderson withdrew from the Republican campaign on April 24 and declared he would run as an independent.

The primary election began in New Hampshire on February 26. This was the longest and biggest one in U.S. history with a period of more than three months and was held in 35 states. The number of delegates for each of the parties in these states is about three fourths of the total amount. That was why all candidates weighed the primary election heavily and spent lots of money and energy. According to campaign officials, all major candidates spent more than 10 million dollars for the primaries, while Kennedy and Bush spent 16 million dollars each.

Many U.S. newspapers maintained that all the candidates did not show any effective policy to deal with the major domestic and foreign issues of the day. They attacked each other but differed only at the fringes or in emphasis on internal or external policy. For example, almost all the candidates agreed to a strong defence to face Soviet expansionism. They only have different views on how to do it or how much to spend on it. They all advocated a tough policy on the worsening economy, with inflation in particular, while some stood for credit-tightening means and others suggesting tax-cutting measures. Some pressmen here held that one of the reasons for Kennedy and Bush's failure is that "they didn't distinguish themselves clearly from their rivals."

GENG BIAO CONCLUDES VISIT TO SAN DIEGO

Attends Farewell Dinner

0W041657 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] San Diego, June 3 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence Gerald P. Dinneen and visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Geng Biao stressed here this evening the need for both the United States and China to enhance their cooperation to meet the strategic challenge to world peace and security.

Toasting at a farewell dinner, Dinneen said that Geng's discussion in Washington with U.S. officials "again showed that the United States and China share a common strategic assessment".

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"I am particularly pleased with the concrete results we have achieved in the areas of technology transfers, sales of military support equipment and further contacts between our two defence establishments," he added.

Geng Biao in his reply said that his talks and meetings with U.S. leaders in Washington "are of profound significance to enhancing mutual understanding and further strengthening the relations of friendly cooperation between our two countries." He said Soviet hegemonic invasion of Afghanistan and its backing of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea posed a grave threat to peace and security in Asia and in the world. "To preserve world peace, China, the United States, Europe, Japan and the vast majority of the Third World countries must get united to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the expansion and aggression of Soviet hegemonism and resolutely frustrate its strategic deployment," he stressed. He expressed the hope that the United States and China will strive together to make new contributions to the continued strengthening of their friendly relations.

The Chinese vice-premier visited some U.S. naval, army and air force units here yesterday and today, including the Naval Surface Force of the U.S. Pacific Fleet at the naval amphibious base of Coronado and the aircraft carrier Ranger C-V 61 on the high seas as well as other civilian and military establishments.

Departs for Hawaii

0W050210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0200 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 4 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Geng Biao and his party left San Diego today for Hawaii on the last leg of their visit to the United States. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Dr. Dinneen, U.S. assistant secretary of defence, Vice Admiral Lee Baggett, Jr., commander of the Naval Surface Force of the U.S. Pacific Fleet and Vice Admiral Robert F. Schoultz, commander of the Naval Air Force of the Pacific Fleet. Before their departure, the Chinese guests watched a military demonstration at the naval amphibious base. In Hawaii, Vice-Premier Geng is scheduled to meet Commander-in Chief in the Pacific Admiral Robert L. J. Long and tour the Pearl Harbour and Polynesian cultural centre.

HOLBROOKE DISCUSSES SINO-U.S. RELATIONS

0W050858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 4 (XINHUA)--"There is clearly a national consensus to continue to develop the closer friendly and cooperative relationships we have already established with the Chinese people and their government," said U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke here today. In a speech at the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, Holbrooke reviewed the current situation of U.S.-China relations and made an outlook on their future.

"Our own relations with China are good, and steadily improving," he said. Bilateral relations have been rapidly consolidated and institutionalized. A pattern of frequent and extremely useful consultation between highest leaders of both countries has been established, and a serious dialogue of international security matters is now taking place in an atmosphere of friendship and candor, he pointed out, adding: "Broad American interests are engaged. It would be difficult for any future administration to reverse the trend."

As a result of the normalization of relations between the U.S. and China, he noted, longstanding tensions between China, Japan and the United States have been replaced with true dialogue and consultation; in Southeast Asia, the U.S. now shares many objectives in common with China; in Southwest Asia, "we stand together in demanding Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and a halt to Soviet southward expansion." He went on to say that the U.S. will develop its relations with China "on their merits", that is, they are not a simple function of U.S.-Soviet relations. "Our perspectives and our policies may be parallel from time to time, but they will rarely be identical". "In the absence of frontal assaults on our common interests, we will remain--as at present--friends, rather than allies," he said.

He stressed it is in the interests of the U.S. and of the world as well to permit appropriate technology transfer, including the sale of carefully selected items of dual-use technology and defensive military support equipment, to China to help improve its self-defence capability. "We have begun to do so. We will continue to consider such transactions," he said. "Sino-American normalization has worked. Its immense promise is now being realized," he concluded.

HAROLD BROWN ON SOVIET THREAT TO GULF AREA

0W291634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA)--The invasion of Afghanistan suggests that the Soviet Union may be putting its military power behind a new expansionism aimed at the Gulf area, said U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown yesterday, according to a report from West Point.

Addressing the class of newly commissioned officers at the U.S. Military Academy, Brown said that in recent years the Soviets have increasingly "projected the muscle of the conventional forces outside the boundaries of the empire they have held since World War Two." He warned that the Soviet challenge is formidable and "will remain so for the rest of the century." The threat of Soviet expansionism in the oil-rich Gulf area presents the United States with a new security challenge, Brown said, because vital Western interests are at stake there. For that reason, he continued, "We must--in conjunction with our allies and with threatened local states--assume a major responsibility for deterrence and defense in this vital area." Iran is the most obvious avenue of the Gulf area for the Soviet Union, Brown said, adding, "The looming external threat to (Iran's) revolution, and their very independence, does not come from the distant United States but from right across their northern border." The U.S. defense secretary also pointed to the dangers the Soviet Union poses for Europe, Asia and other areas.

XINHUA CITES U.S. INTELLIGENCE ON SOVIET NUCLEAR BUILDUP

0W040810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 3 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has conducted a series of tests of its largest intercontinental missile and has commissioned its first nuclear-powered cruiser recently, reported newspapers here quoting U.S. intelligence sources. These are the new evidences showing the Soviet attempt to beat the U.S. in the field of strategic nuclear weapons. An intelligence estimate being circulated among high-level U.S. policy makers says that in the next few years the Soviet Union could have an edge over the U.S. in every major measure of strategic nuclear power.

According to the sources, the Soviets are conducting tests to increase the hitting accuracy of their missile with the obvious purpose of destroying the U.S. command and control centers in a nuclear war. The missile, known in the West as SS-18, is capable of carrying ten independently targeted warheads, each with a nuclear explosive power of one million or two million tons of TNT. The nuclear-powered 22,000-ton cruiser, Kirov, which the Soviets commissioned on May 23 for a test voyage in the Gulf of Finland, is heavily armed. It is expected to join the Soviet naval fleet early next year and a second ship of the Kirov class is reported nearing completion, U.S. intelligence sources said.

STRATEGIC STUDIES DELEGATION VISIT BEIJING

Meets Wu Xiuquan

OW011622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (XINHUA)--Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and director of the Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies, met and feted here this evening a delegation from the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis and the National Strategy Information Center of the United States. The delegation is led by Mr. Robert L. Pfatzgraff Jr. The two sides exchanged views on international problems of common concern. The delegation arrived in Beijing today after visiting Shanghai, Hangzhou and Xian cities.

Meets Deng Xiaoping

OW030846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping this morning met with a delegation from the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis and the National Strategy Information Centre of the United States. The delegation is led by Mr. Robert L. Pfatzgraff Jr. Mr Pfatzgraff told Deng Xiaoping that he and his colleagues were pleased at having the chance to visit new China and exchange views with their Chinese counterparts on the Soviet Union's strategy during the 1980's. He said "the discussions we had were fruitful," and hoped such discussions would continue in the future.

Describing the discussions as a good thing, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping said they could promote mutual understanding between the two sides and help in their respective studies. Deng Xiaoping also answered questions raised by the American visitors about international strategies. Present at the meeting was Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and director of the Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies.

SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY DEBENTURES DISPUTE CONTINUES

OW261346 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Shanghai, May 26 (XINHUA)--The Shanghai branch of the Bank of China sent a cable on May 24 to the Boise Cascade Corporation of Delaware, the United States of America, asking it to send representatives to China as quickly as possible to negotiate over matters related to the redemption of the shares and debentures of the Shanghai Power Company (SPC). Boise Cascade is now the proprietor of the SPC.

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XINHUA also learned today that another cable was sent on May 23 by Chu Dongkuan, attorney at law of the People's Bar Association of Shanghai, who is acting as legal counsel to the Chinese owners of debentures issued by the SPC. He pointed out in the cable that both the unstamped debentures and stamped debentures are redeemable because they are the integral parts of the 5.5 percent first mortgage debentures due 1973 issued by the SPC.

To protect the legal rights of the Chinese citizens, the Department of Consular Affairs under the Chinese Foreign Ministry has taken up the matter with the U.S. Embassy in China. The department requested the U.S. Government to carry out the Sino-U.S. agreement on the settlement of disputes over private assets of both countries and to keep to the verbal understanding reached between the two governments. The department told the U.S. Embassy that the Chinese holders of shares and debentures of the SPC would reserve the right to demand fair and reasonable redemption from the SPC.

RCA DELEGATION DEPARTS BEIJING FOR SHANGHAI, GUANGZHOU

OW191736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA)--A delegation from the U.S. RCA (Radio Communications Agency) left here by air today for a visit to Shanghai and Guangzhou before going home. The delegation is led by Mr. Julius Koppelman, group vice-president of the RCA, and Mr. Eugene Murphy, president and chief executive officer of the RCA Global Communications Inc.

The American guests arrived here on May 14 at the invitation of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. While in Beijing, the group had an exchange of views with the Chinese side on improving telecommunications between the two countries. Both sides expressed willingness to further the cooperation between Chinese telecommunications departments and the RCA on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Chinese minister of posts and telecommunications, Wang Zigang, met with the American visitors, and the vice-minister, Li Linchuan, gave a banquet in their honour.

BO YIBO MEETS DEAN OF MISSOURI JOURNALISM SCHOOL

OW291056 Beijing XINHUA in English 1049 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Bo Yibo met here today with Roy Fisher, dean of the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri, U.S.A., and Mrs. Fisher.

Roy Fisher told the vice-premier that the school is considering the establishment of an Edgar Snow fellowship, in memory of the noted writer on China who was a graduate of the school. He also said he hoped Chinese journalists would go to the school to study.

Vice-Premier Bo Yibo said the fellowship "will win the support of Chinese press circles and be welcomed by the Chinese people." He added: "With the daily development of cooperation between China and the United States, it is of great significance to promote cooperation in education in journalism between the two countries."

Present at today's meeting were An Gang, deputy editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY and director of the Institute of Journalism of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Wang Xi, chief editor of BEIJING REVIEW. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher arrived in Beijing on Monday.

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DPRK MILITARY GROUP VISITS NANJING, LEAVES FOR HANGZHOU

OW031613 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The goodwill visiting group of the Korean People's Armed Forces headed by Lt Gen Paek Hak-im, member of the KWP Central Committee and vice minister of the Korean People's Armed Forces, arrived in Nanjing from Guangzhou by special plane for a visit on the morning of 31 May in the company of Yin Zuozhen, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Ministry of National Defense.

The Nanjing PLA units hosted a banquet on the evening of 1 June to warmly welcome the Korean comrades-in-arms. Du Ping, political commissar, and Xiang Zhouzhi, deputy commander, of the Nanjing PLA units, were present. During its stay in Nanjing, the Korean comrades-in-arms visited a certain army division of the Nanjing PLA units and toured some scenic spots. The visiting group left Nanjing for Hangzhou by special plane on the afternoon of 2 June.

DPRK ELECTRIC POWER DELEGATION VISITS CHINA

Attends Envoy's Banquet

OW031631 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA)--The Korean ambassador to China, Mr. Chon Myong-su, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a Korean electric power industry friendship delegation. The delegation is led by Yi Chong-song, Korean vice-minister of electric power.

Chinese Vice-Minister of the Power Industry Li Ximing and Li Peng joined the Korean guests at the banquet. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the growing Sino-Korean cooperation in the power industry.

Ambassador Chon Myong-su said that electric power was the artery of the national economy. It was very important to the development of the economy of both countries and their cooperation in this field was proceeding smoothly, he said.

Since its arrival in China on May 20, the Korean delegation took part in the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the China-Korea Yalu River Hydro-Electric Power Company, as well as visited Beijing, Nanning and Guilin cities.

Meets Yu Qiuli

OW041223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 4 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli met with a Korean electric power industry friendship delegation here this afternoon. The delegation is led by Yi Chong-song, vice-minister of electric power.

In a cordial conversation, host and guests agreed that cooperation and experience exchanges should be expanded between electric industry departments in the two countries.

Present on the occasion were Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, and Li Ximing, Chinese vice-minister of power industry.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS JAPANESE OFFICIALS, BUSINESSMEN ON PRC MODERNIZATION

OW280308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 (XINHUA)--Japanese friends from different walks of life in their recent interviews with XINHUA agreed that a modernized China would be a peace-keeping factor in Asia and the world in general. They pointed out that China's economic prosperity would help ensure the economic prosperity of Japan and other countries.

Hisao Kuroda, chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association, said that Japanese people understand that success of China's programme for modernization is important not only for China itself. It will have a salutary effect on the preservation of world peace and well-being of mankind. "We are, therefore, quite willing and ready to do what we can for this modernization programme with funds, equipment and technology." He added that he wished to see further growth of the friendship with China.

Leading businessman Toshio Doko, who had visited China three times as president of the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan, told Chinese newsmen shortly before his resignation from the presidency, "As the president of the federation, I've always urged whole-hearted cooperation with China in her reconstruction, and I shall do the same in the future. This cooperation should come not only from the government but also from private business circles." He noted that China is in a position to supply Japan with petroleum and coal, while Japan can supply China with equipment and technology. "We'll meet the needs of each other and there will be genuine cooperation."

Makoto Ookaki, vice-president of the Nippon Steel Corporation, who has 40 years' experience in building iron and steel projects, said he would join hands with the Chinese people in completing the first phase of China's Baoshan iron and steel complex project on schedule so that the whole complex could be put in operation at the earliest possible date.

Setsuya Tabuchi, president of the Japanese Nomura Securities Company, said: "It is wise for China to implement an economic policy of readjustment." "The Chinese people are both industrious and ingenious. I am convinced that the development of China's modernization work is bound to be faster than expected," he added. Through economic cooperation, the economies of Japan and China can be mutually complementary, which is in the interest of the two countries and world peace, he said.

Tadashi Sasaki, board chairman of the Japan Committee for Economic Development, said Japan-China economic cooperation has arrived at the stage of steady and substantial growth. To this end, it is important for both countries to enter into cooperation which conforms to the actual conditions and needs of the two countries. Hence, it is necessary to increase the exchanges and deepen mutual understanding, he said.

Takao Nagata, board chairman of the Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. Ltd. and Taiyu Kobayashi, president of the Fujitsu Limited expressed their happiness for the fact that Premier Hu Guofeng will visit plants under their companies during his coming visit to Japan. Nagata recalled that the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai cordially received a delegation from the Kansai financial circles, he himself being included, during the delegation's visit to China in 1971. Premier Zhou listened with deep interest [to] his talk about Japan's ship-building industry.

Premier Zhou attached much importance to China-Japan friendship and also showed great concern about China's modernization, he said. Nagata said his company will not only expand its trade with China but also enhance technical cooperation with China's shipbuilding circles, and do its bit for the modernization of China's shipbuilding industry. President Kobayashi said he had learnt during his two visits that China was in urgent need of more technical personnel and operators for soft wares such as computers. The Fujitsu Limited has offered to help train computer technicians for China, he added.

Hiroshi Hojo, president of Sokagakka, declared in a written speech that China has been engaged in its four modernizations with fruitful results in recent years. Progress has been made step by step. This down-to-earth manner should be highly appraised, he added. Recalling Japan's experience and lessons in the process of its own modernization, Hojo said he hoped that China would realize its four modernizations in a unique way by learning from all the countries the experiences, both positive and negative, in their national economic construction, and by uniting as one, pooling collective wisdom under the country's collective leadership headed by Premier Hua Guofeng.

BRIEFS

HEFEI, KURUME FRIENDSHIP TIES--Tokyo, 23 May--Hefei, capital of China's eastern Anhui Province, and Kurume in Japan's Fukuoka Prefecture have become friendly cities under the provisions of a protocol signed by the two mayors, Wei Armin and Chikami Toshiyuki. Hefei and Kurume is the 15th pair of friendly cities to make matches between China and Japan and the third pair for Japan's Fukuoka Prefecture, following the previous conclusions of matches between the friendly cities of Fukuoka and Guangzhou and Kitakyushu and Ludu. The relevant protocol was signed on May 12, two days after Mayor Wei Armin arrived in Japan with the good-will delegation of his city. During its stay in Japan, the Hefei good-will delegation also visited Fukuoka, Kyoto, Nara, Osaka and Tokyo. The delegation left here for home today after successfully proving its ability as a match-maker. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 23 May 80 OW]

JAPANESE PAPER EXHIBITION--Beijing, 23 May--A Japanese exhibition of hand-made "washi" paper by Mr. Eishiro Abe opened at the China Art Gallery here today. Seventy-eight-year-old Eishiro Abe is a well-known expert of hand-made "washi" paper, which is used for painting, calligraphy and decoration. Exhibits include "washi" paper of various kinds made by Mr. Abe and samples of the raw material he uses for paper making. Speaking at the opening ceremony, Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Lin Lin thanked Mr. Eishiro Abe for his coming to share experience with Chinese counterparts in paper making despite of his advanced age. Mr. Abe said in his speech that he would continue to work for the furtherance of cultural exchange between Japan and China. "Washi" paper was introduced to Japan from China in the seventh century A.D. Mr. Eishiro Abe was awarded Japanese and international prizes for his hand-made "washi" paper with tensile texture. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 23 May 80 OW]

SHANGHAI CRAFTSMEN VISIT JAPAN--To mark Premier Hua Guofeng's visit to Japan and promote economic and cultural exchanges with Japan, a Shanghai arts and crafts exhibition will be held in Tokyo from 30 May. An 18-member delegation left Shanghai 27 May for Tokyo to attend the opening ceremony. A total of some 1,600 goods will be shown at the exhibition sponsored by the Shanghai Handicraft Union and Japan's Seibu Department. After the exhibition in Tokyo, it will move to Osaka. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 May 80 OW]

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SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION SURVEYS XISHA ISLANDS

OW041359 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Station newsletter: "Report on the Xisha Islands' Survey"]

[Summary] After traveling more than 7,000 li, the Xisha Islands survey group headed by Zeng Chengrui, director of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Institute of Oceanography, arrived on the Xisha Islands in mid-March. Two surveys of the islands have been carried out since 1973. "This time the tasks of the survey group are to continue to make a thorough investigation of the species, distribution, growth and ecology of the seaweed that grows naturally around the Xisha Islands as data for compiling a regional book on the Xisha Islands and for the exploration and exploitation of the ocean resources around them."

Each time the group arrived on an island, the 71-year-old Professor Zeng, carrying all the necessary gear, always took the lead in diving into the water to collect specimens. Despite wind and waves, he often stayed in the water for several hours at a time, ignoring even his meals and rest. "On the afternoon of 22 March, after we arrived by boat at (Jinyng) Island, the members of the survey group took advantage of the low tide and dove at night with their flashlights to collect specimens. On that very night Professor Zeng Chengkui first discovered and collected a species of unicellular seaweed which is very valuable in the study of plant evolution. Such seaweed grow on [words indistinct], which grow on other animals and plants, and exists only in the tropical zones. This was our country's first such discovery. It made him extraordinarily happy." On the following day, the professor picked up some coral reef from which he obtained some live unicellular seaweed. The water was crystal clear, and we could see through our periscopes many beautiful tropical fish swimming several li away.

"Xisha is beautiful, but life there is hard. Food and other daily necessities have to be transported from the mainland. The hard life makes the people and the soldiers who are defending the islands feel a special sense of honor. Many scientific workers are contending for assignments to survey the islands because of the honor they will gain from working in this hard life." Most of the 15-member survey group were experienced scientific workers. Five of them are over 60 years old. Director Zeng, who was the oldest, is the country's outstanding expert on island study. He has been engaged in the study of islands for 50 years. "In high spirits, Professor Zeng Chengkui said to the reporter: The Xisha Islands are our country's sacred territory. Investigating the islands and exploring the exploiting the ocean resources around there are my honorable duties. The fulfillment of the task of compiling the book on the Xisha Islands and making contributions in realizing the modernization of our country's oceanographic science are our common aspirations."

12 RENMIN RIBAO ON VIETNAMESE COMMEMORATION OF HO'S BIRTHDAY

HK240834 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 May 80 p 6

[RENMIN RIBAO short commentary: "It is not a commemoration but an insult"]

[Text] May 19th was the 90th anniversary of the birth of President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese. The Vietnamese authorities, who have thoroughly betrayed President Ho Chi Minh's teachings and ideals, made use of this opportunity to make a big fuss. Meetings have been held, speeches made, and editorials published in Hanoi the past few days. The puppet Kampuchean regime and the Lao authorities followed suit by order of Hanoi. The purpose of the Vietnamese authorities in making such a fanfare is to give the impression that their anti-China campaign, sellout to the Soviet Union, domination of Laos, invasion of Kampuchea, and threat to Southeast Asia are in line with the "sacred will" of President Ho Chi Minh and that they have been "carrying on his revolutionary cause."

Let us ask the Vietnamese authorities some questions. When did President Ho Chi Minh say that Vietnam should send troops to dominate Laos? When did he say that Vietnam should send an army to capture Kampuchea? When did he say that Vietnam should treat China as the number one enemy after unification? When did he say that Vietnam should act as the cat's-paw of a superpower and use its own territory and sovereignty in exchange for some pitiful arms from the superpowers? In fact, what the Vietnamese authorities have been doing is diametrically opposed to what President Ho Chi Minh had striven for in his lifetime. But today, they call themselves the successors of Ho Chi Minh. This is the greatest insult to President Ho Chi Minh.

President Ho Chi Minh was a great Marxist, the wise leader of the Vietnamese people and a friend who enjoyed the love and esteem of the Chinese people and people of revolutionary countries throughout the world. His feats and moral character are known all over the world. Making use of the commemoration of President Ho Chi Minh's birthday today, certain Vietnamese leaders are trying hard to pass themselves off as his most faithful successors with a view to hoodwinking the Vietnamese people and covering up their betrayal of the late president. These efforts are certainly in vain. The Vietnamese people have been educated for many years in the teachings of President Ho Chi Minh. While commemorating the birthday of President Ho Chi Minh, they will surely arrive at the correct conclusion by recalling the past and comparing it with the present.

The ugly performance of the Vietnamese authorities will only deepen the hatred of the Vietnamese people for them.

VICE DEFENSE MINISTER FETES THAI MILITARY DELEGATION

OW311658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA)--"The Chinese People's Liberation Army, like the entire Chinese people, treasure Sino-Thai friendship. To consolidate and promote this friendship is conducive to the fundamental interests of both the Chinese and Thai peoples," stated Chinese Vice-Minister of National Defence Xiao Ke here this evening. He was speaking at a banquet given by him in honour of a visiting group from the National Defence College of Thailand led by Lt. Gen. Nuan Hincharanan, superintendent of the college.

Xiao Ke, who is also commandant of the P.L.A. Military Academy, condemned hegemonists, big and small alike, for their aggression and expansion in Asia, creating tension and turbulence in the area. "In this situation," he went on, "increased contacts between our two countries and the promotion of mutual understanding and support will aid the safeguarding of our own national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and peace and stability in the area as well."

In reply, Lt. Gen. Nuan Hincharanan said that the Thai people had always regarded China as their "good, sincere and reliable friend, especially at this time with the enormous problem of refugees along our eastern border." He said "Thailand and the People's Republic of China share a common aspiration to strengthen their friendly relations and safeguard stability in Asia."

Among the guests were Sakon Wannaphrik, Thai ambassador, and Col. Vichien Sungpriwon, Thai military attache. The 16-member Thai delegation flew in here this afternoon.

YAO YILIN MEETS PHILIPPINE BANK GOVERNOR

OW021615 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA)--Gregorio S. Licaros, governor of the Central Bank of the Philippines, Mrs. Licaros and their party were met by Vice-Premier Yao Yilin here this evening. The Philippines ambassador, Mr. Narciso G. Reyes, was present. Also present were Li Baohua and Zhu Tianshun, president and vice-president of the People's Bank of China, and Chen Kedong, vice-president of the Bank of China. Mr. Licaros arrived here on May 31 for a visit to China at the invitation of Li Baohua.

LI QIANG MEETS AUSTRALIAN TRADE DELEGATION

OW241640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA)--Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with a government trade delegation from Australia led by J. Scully, secretary of the Department of Trade and Resources.

Arriving in Beijing on May 20, J. Scully and the other Australian guests attended the seventh session of the Sino-Australian Joint Trade Committee between May 22 and 24, and held talks with the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade on bilateral trade and on the signing of a protocol for economic cooperation between the governments of the two countries.

While in Beijing, the Australian delegation has exchanged views with Chinese departments concerned, including the Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs, the ministries of coal industry and agriculture, the Bank of China and the China International Trust and Investment Corporation.

The delegation was entertained at a dinner given by Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign trade. It will leave here tomorrow for a visit to southern China before going home.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS AUSTRALIA-CHINA COUNCIL DELEGATION

OW301636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 30 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Zhao Ziyang met here this afternoon with three leading members of the Australia-China Council. They are Professor Geoffrey Blainey, chairman, Mr. Stephen Fitzgerald, vice-chairman, and Dr. Jocelyn Chey, executive director, of the council.

Vice-Premier Zhao complemented the Australian guests on their achievements since their arrival. He noted that they had held discussions with more than ten Chinese departments on friendly exchanges in only four days. Referring to Australia's advanced animal husbandry, Vice-Premier Zhao spoke about China's animal husbandry and the problems involved. China needed to improve transport in the pastoral areas cold storage and meat processing, he said. He was looking forward to extensive cooperation between China and Australia in the economic and other fields, he added.

On foreign investment in China, the vice-premier said, "We are going to sum up our experience in this regard so that future foreign investments will be put to even better use and realize still better results."

He asked the guests for opinions and suggestions regarding construction in China.

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Present were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Mr. T. Goggin, Australian charge d'affaires. The Australian guests arrived in Beijing on May 27 and were guests of honour at a dinner the next day hosted by Wang Bingnan.

AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS MISSION CONCLUDES BEIJING VISIT

0W311638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA)--An Australian Red Cross mission left Beijing for home today via Guangzhou after visiting China. The mission was led by Professor David Geoffrey Penington, chairman of the National Blood Transfusion Committee of Australia.

The Australian guests arrived in Beijing on May 28 after studying blood transfusion work in Guangzhou, Shanghai, Xian and Tianjin. While in Beijing, Professor Penington and his party were guests at a banquet given by Qian Xinzhong, president of the Red Cross Society of China. They also held talks with leading members of the Chinese Red Cross Society on future cooperation in blood transfusion work.

FANG YI RECEIVES ANTARCTIC SPECIALISTS FROM NEW ZEALAND

0W271528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 27 (XINHUA)--Two leading New Zealand scientists in Antarctic studies met here this afternoon with Vice-Premier Fang Yi, minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission. They are Mr. R.B. Thomson, superintendent of the Antarctic Division of the New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and Dr. G.A. Knox, chairman of the New Zealand Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research, president of the International Association for Ecology and Professor of Zoology at the University of Canterbury.

Mr. Thomson and Mr. Knox arrived in Beijing on May 25. They will hold talks with the National Bureau of Oceanography of China on future co-operation in Antarctic studies and academic exchanges.

During this afternoon's meeting, both sides expressed the desire for further development in China-New Zealand cooperation in Antarctic studies and scientific research. Present at the meeting were Shen Zhendong, director of the National Bureau of Oceanography, and Mr. H. Freeman-Greene, New Zealand Ambassador to China.

BRIEFS

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LAST LINE

HONG KONG EXHIBITS BEIJING EXPORTS--Hong Kong, 1 Jun (XINHUA)--An exhibition of Beijing export commodities opened here yesterday. It is the first of its kind ever held in Hong Kong. On exhibit are 7,000 products, including traditional arts and crafts, textiles and other consumer goods, petro-chemicals, machinery and animal by-products, which reflect the growth of Beijing's industry and agriculture in recent years. At a press conference, Gao Sen, the exhibition group head who is in charge of the Beijing Foreign Trade Corporation, said that Beijing's total exports last year was equivalent to 410 million U.S. dollars, 46.6 percent over 1978. Beijing has trade relations with 137 countries and territories. He expressed the hope that the exhibition would help to acquaint Chinese compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao of the development of industry and agriculture in Beijing. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0323 GMT 1 Jun 80 OW]

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WESTERN EUROPE

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VICE PREMIER KANG SHIEN CONTINUES VISIT TO NORWAY

For continuing West European reportage on Vice Premier Kang Shien's visit to Norway and other Scandinavian countries, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 5 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

STATE ECONOMIC COMMISSION DELEGATION ENDS EUROPE VISIT

OW041243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Vienna, June 3 (XINHUA)--The Chinese State Economic Commission delegation headed by Yuan Baohua, vice-minister of the commission, left here for home today after its visit to Austria.

Yesterday, a seminar on "the partnership between European enterprises and China" was held by the delegation and representatives from European enterprises who were attending a "forum on European management". Yuan Baohua explained China's economic policies and principles of economic cooperation. Some of the representatives briefed the Chinese guests on the conditions of their enterprises and discussed the forms of their cooperation with Chinese enterprises.

During its stay in Austria, the Chinese delegation visited factories and exchanged views on industrial management with prominent Austrian economists and businessmen including Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industry Josef Staribacher and President of the Federal Chamber Rudolf Sallinger.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Europe on April 30 at the invitation of the "European management forum". It had visited Switzerland and West Germany before arriving in Austria on May 24.

YOUTH DELEGATION LEAVES LONDON FOR BRUSSELS

OW041531 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] London, June 4 (XINHUA)--Defence of world peace, opposition to Soviet threats, condemnation of Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and support for the boycott of the Moscow Olympic games are the views shared by both Chinese and British youths. This was made clear when a Chinese youth delegation exchanged views with its British counterpart on questions of common concern during its two-week visit to this country.

A delegation of the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Student Federation led by Zhou Pengchang, vice-chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, left here for Brussels today after concluding its visit to Britain. The Chinese delegation came at the invitation of the British Federation of Conservative Students. During their stay, the Chinese guests were received by former British Prime Minister Edward Heath who had a friendly conversation with them.

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SOONG CHING LING MEETS FRENCH WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW041523 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 4 (XINHUA)--Madame Soong Ching Ling, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon at her residence with a French women's delegation led by Mrs. Marie-Helene Descamps. During their Meeting, Mrs. Descamps acclaimed Soong Ching Ling for her valuable contributions to the Chinese people and her example to women all over the world.

Present at the meeting was Madame Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation. Last night, members of the French delegation were guests of honour at a banquet given by Madame Kang Keqing.

ITALIAN MILITARY DELEGATION PETED IN BEIJING

OW031649 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA)--A delegation from the Centre of High Studies for Defence of Italy met here this afternoon with Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, (P.L.A.). The delegation is led by General of the Army Corps Franco Barbolini, president of the centre.

The chief of General Staff and General Barbolini discussed the defence policies of China and Italy and the current world situation. They also exchanged views on further friendly cooperation in defence by the two countries.

Later in the evening, the Italian visitors were guests of honour at a dinner in the Great Hall of the People hosted by Xiao Ke, vice-minister of national defence and commandant of the P.L.A. Military Academy. Toasts were proposed to the continued development of friendship and mutual understanding between the armed forces and the two countries.

Present at the meeting and dinner were Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Wu Xiuquan, Italian Charge d'Affaires Mr. Elio Pesso and Italian military attache Lt. Colonel Nazzareno Fiorentini. The Italian guests arrived in Beijing yesterday at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defence.

BRIEFS

DANISH QUEEN VISITS EXHIBITION--Copenhagen, 29 May--Danish Queen Margrethe II and her husband Prince Henrik visited an exhibition on China's art treasures here this afternoon in the company of Chinese Ambassador Qin Jialin. The queen, well-versed in archaeology, watched every exhibit with deep interest. The exhibition has attracted over 12,000 visitors since it was opened on 24 May. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 30 May 80 OW]

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RENMIN RIBAO ON ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

HK031105 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 80 p 6

[Short Commentary: "Deserted by Friends and Followers"]

[Text] Israeli Defense Minister Weizman resigned at last on 25 May and departed from the coalition government. His resignation reflects once again that the Begin government, which neglects the Palestinian nation's rights and sticks to its expansionist stand, has fallen into dire straits, beset with difficulties at home and abroad and deserted by friends and followers.

On the surface, Weizman resigned because the cabinet cut the budget of the Defense Ministry which he headed. In fact, his departure was the result of his inability to keep in step with the policy advocated by Begin and of the daily growing discord between him and Begin.

Weizman's resignation on the eve of expiration of the period for negotiations on Palestine autonomy was not at all fortuitous. Everyone knows that the Begin group obstinately held to its stand of occupying Jerusalem and large areas of Arab land and deprived millions of Palestinian people of their national rights, thus hindering the development of the negotiations and throwing more obstacles on the rugged "path to the Camp David accords." At the same time, the Begin group's perverse deeds of expanding the Israeli settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River and annexing East Jerusalem have aroused extensive opposition and condemnation in the international arena, provoked the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied areas and also widened the difference and sharpened the contradiction inside Israel's ruling group. According to the Western press, Weizman resigned because he differed with Begin on Israeli settlements and Palestine autonomy.

A former Begin follower said satirically that "rats are fleeing pell-mell from the sinking ship." It was sensible to liken the Begin government to a "sinking ship." Showing no understanding of the times, the Begin government has created many problems for itself. Not long ago, 30,000 peasants demonstrated in Jerusalem against the rise in commodity prices and 60,000 teachers staged a strike against the freezing of salaries. Currently, people are launching the "Peace Now" movement and the "election now" campaign. These reflect the waves of anger in the hearts of the Israeli people. In particular, more and more people are deeply dissatisfied with Begin's obstinate adherence to the "uncompromising policy" in the negotiations on Palestine autonomy. As a result, even the defense minister, a principal member of the cabinet, departed after threatening six times to quit. How can Begin keep this sinking ship afloat in a storm?!

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EAST LINE
HEIJING RADIO BLAMES ISRAEL FOR STALLED PEACE TALKS

OW031428 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 80

["Forum on International Affairs" program commentary: "Israel's Stubbornness Prevented Four Talks from Making any Progress"]

[Summary] The Palestinian autonomy issue should have been solved before 26 May as stipulated by the Camp David accords that the United States, Israel and Egypt concluded in March last year. All parties concerned, except Israel, made efforts to achieve this goal before the deadline. "People of many countries throughout the world, particularly the people of the Arab countries, hope that the Palestinian people's right to national self-determination will be restored as soon as possible, thereby realizing peace in the Middle East region." The Begin authorities in Israel, however, ignoring the just demands of the people of the world, the people of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people, have persisted in their stubborn stand and, as soon as the negotiations began, tried in every way to prevent the solution of the Palestinian autonomy issue before the deadline.

The realization of peace in the Middle East is an issue on which the world's attention is focused, and the key to achieving peace there lies in the reasonable solution of the Palestinian issue. The Israeli authorities, however, have stubbornly persisted in their reactionary stand, causing a deadlock in the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy.

Under these circumstances, U.S. President Carter invited Begin and As-Sadat to Washington in April and held talks with them separately. After these talks, Begin and As-Sadat agreed to hold 20 days of talks in Israel and Egypt to conclude an agreement on the Palestinian autonomy issue before 26 May. After 6 days of negotiations in Israel, no progress was made, so Egypt was compelled to suspend the negotiations. The Israeli Parliament passed a law on 14 May designating Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Israel's act, in violation of the Camp David accords, compelled Egypt to refuse to resume the tripartite negotiations.

"Facts show that the failure to solve the Palestinian autonomy issue according to the timetable was caused solely by the Israeli authorities. In the past 30 years, Israel has launched several wars of aggression to occupy a vast expanse of Arab and Palestinian territory. To restore peace in the Middle East, the Israeli authorities must return these territories. In the Camp David accords, the Israeli authorities agreed to hold negotiations to solve the Palestinian autonomy issue. Although they participated in the negotiations, they said one thing and meant another and deliberately undermined the negotiations in an attempt to continue their occupation of Arab territory. Many Israeli VIP's have constantly declared that Israel is not planning to return from the occupied territories to the pre-June 1967 boundary. They said that they opposed the establishment of a Palestinian state and that Israel would continue to occupy Jerusalem. In the past 13 years, Israel has established about 120 settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River alone. The Israeli authorities are not only attempting to continue the occupation of the territories they invaded, but are also establishing more settlements to strengthen their ruling power. This runs counter to the spirit of the accords for the peaceful solution of the Middle East issue. During the negotiations the Israeli authorities persisted in a stubborn stand in an attempt to impose on the Arab people the status quo and to legalize their occupation of Arab territory.

"The unreasonable demands of the Israeli authorities were, of course, rejected by Egypt and aroused stronger condemnation from the Arab people and people throughout the world. The Israeli authorities' perverse acts have caused Israel to be more isolated internationally and have met with opposition from the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. The Palestinian people have launched a more extensive and sustained struggle."

The Israeli people's struggle against the Israeli authorities' expansionist policy is also gaining momentum. Their movements for "Peace Now" and "election now" are clear proof of their opposition to the current policy of the Begin regime. Israeli Defense Minister Weizman finally resigned from the Begin government on 25 May. This shows that the Begin government has been utterly isolated.

"If the Israeli authorities continue on their present course, they will arouse stronger opposition both internally and externally. Only by changing their ways, abandoning their expansionist policy and giving the Palestinian people complete autonomy can the Israeli authorities find an out for themselves." Recently, Egypt and the United States met to discuss resumption of the negotiations. Whether the negotiation will make any progress depends on whether Israel is willing to change its stubborn stand.

"The misfortunes of the Arab and Palestinian people in the territories occupied by Israel were entirely created by Israel's policy of expansion and aggression and the superpowers' rivalry in the region.

To solve the Middle East issue and realize peace in the Middle East, it is necessary to eliminate superpower interference and sabotage and resolutely oppose Israel's policy of expansion and aggression. The Israeli authorities must withdraw from the occupied territories and restore the Palestinian people's right to national self-determination, including the right to return to their homeland and set up their own state."

The present situation is favorable for the Arab and Palestinian people. Many countries support the cause of restoring the rights of the Palestinian people. By uniting as one and persevering in struggle, the Arab countries will certainly win final victory.

JORDANIAN PREMIER BRIEFS CHINESE ENVOY ON WEST BANK

OW041249 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Amman, June 4 (XINHUA)--Jordanian Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf received Chinese Ambassador to Jordan Gu Xiaobo at his office here yesterday, briefed him on the deteriorating situation in the occupied Arab territories and the situation in the West Bank of the Jordan River in particular.

During the reception, the prime minister spoke about Israel's acts of intimidation and oppressive measures against the Arab population in general, and bomb attacks on the mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and el-Bireh in particular. He also drew the attention of the Chinese ambassador to Israel's continuing policy of establishing settlements on the occupied Arab land, forcing Arabs to evacuate their homeland and eliminating Palestinian leaders.

Jordan is at the moment mounting a world-wide campaign to explain the situation in the occupied territories with a view to gaining support for the Arab cause against Israel's oppressive measures, the prime minister said. He added that Jordan had instructed its permanent ambassador at the United Nations to coordinate with other Arab states in requesting the Security Council immediately to mount an investigation into the recent crimes against the mayors, and in calling on the council to end Israel's arbitrary measures against the Arab population. The Jordanian prime minister also received on the same day the ambassadors of other U.N. Security Council permanent member states, France, Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States for the same purpose.

Meanwhile, JORDAN TIMES reported today that at the United Nations, the Arab group met in a special session yesterday to consider convening a special Security Council meeting to review Israel's acts of terrorism against the mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and El-Bireh in the occupied West Bank.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ATTACKS ON PALESTINIAN MAYORS

OW050732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA)--"The Palestinian people are sure to surmount all obstacles and achieve the ultimate goal of restoring their legitimate national rights," says the PEOPLES DAILY in a commentary today.

Entitled "Grave Provocations", the commentary refers to the bomb explosions taking place on June 2 in several cities on the West Bank of the Jordan River, in which two Palestinian mayors were seriously wounded, another mayor narrowly escaped and seven Palestinians were injured.

"These murderous acts were apparently a carefully calculated plot," it notes. "The Israeli diehards who insist on aggression and expansion intended, by means of terror, to stem the raging tide of the Palestinian people for the restoration of their legitimate national rights. Nevertheless, this can only evoke stronger opposition from the Palestinian people and the whole Arab nation."

"It is well-known," the commentary says, "that the stubbornness of the Israeli authorities constitutes the main obstacle to a solution of the Palestinian problem. The Begin government refuses to withdraw from the unlawfully occupied Arab lands and dismantle Jewish settlements on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and even decided in a bill adopted not long ago on making Jerusalem the inseparable and permanent capital of Israel."

The commentary notes that the perversity of Begin has aroused strong misgivings and opposition in Israel. Defence Minister 'Ezer Weizman, an important member of Begin's cabinet, resigned recently with a call for bringing forward the general elections in order to topple the present government.

To maintain its rule and its bankrupt policy, the Begin government has resorted to expulsion and deliberate murder of the Palestinian leaders, attempting by means of terror to force the Palestinian inhabitants to leave their homeland and annex Palestine for ever. However, these perverse acts can never save the Begin government from its doom, the commentary says.

RENMIN RIBAO ASSESSES MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

HK030740 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 May 80 p 7

[Newsletter from Egypt by RENMIN RIBAO correspondent Xing Xiangchao and XINHUA correspondent Wan Guang: "Israel Cannot Arrest the Development of the Middle East Situation"]

[Text] This 26 May is the target day set by last year's Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty for completing the negotiations on autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza and holding elections "as soon as possible." However, the negotiations on autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza in which the United States participated as an "all-round partner" have still made no progress. A recent article in the Egyptian journal OCTOBER said: "Many facts have shown that the path beset with difficulties is now beset with more difficulties." The root cause of this situation is that Israel ignores the universally acknowledged norms of international law, the common strong aspirations of the more than 100 million Muslims, defies a series of resolutions adopted by the United Nations and other international conferences, attempts to perpetuate its occupation of the vast expanse of Arab territory including Jerusalem and wants to deprive forever the millions of Palestinian people of their national rights.

Looking back on the past year's actions taken by Israel during the negotiations on autonomy, people can clearly see that Israel disrupted the negotiations and only tried to reach its goals.

During the negotiations, Israel had absolutely no intention of fulfilling its obligations and energetically tried to turn autonomous organizations into local organizations with very limited powers that are controlled by the Israeli authorities in the occupied territories. [paragraph continues]

It has formulated an enormous plan to build settlements, insisting that it has the right to build settlements in the occupied territories and that Jews living in the settlements will only be kept within the bounds of Israeli law. It has insisted that the "security" of the West Bank and Gaza is Israel's responsibility. In fact, this means that it wants to maintain a military occupation and a colonial control of its occupied Arab territories for an indefinite duration. To support this role, the Israeli authorities have escalated their military rule in the occupied territories. Jewish settlements have been expanded to regions, cities and towns where Palestinian people live in compact communities. The Israeli authorities have almost never lifted the curfew in the occupied territories and have more and more Palestinian people there have been beaten, searched, interrogated with torture and arrested. Some of these Palestinian people were juveniles and children. Moreover, the Israeli authorities have made unbridled inroads in the southern part of Lebanon. All these activities have worsened the atmosphere of the negotiations. As a result, it is becoming more difficult and complicated to work out a rational solution.

However, the perverse acts of the Israeli authorities can only worsen their internal and external conditions.

First of all, Israel is very isolated internationally. All its criminal activities have been widely opposed and condemned. Even the United States had to repeatedly lodge objections against the Israeli activities. Israel's decision to annex East Jerusalem has incurred the righteous indignation of the 800 million Muslim people.

Second, the struggle waged by the Palestinian people in the occupied territories has made remarkable headway. In the past year, the struggle has become more widespread and persistent. Military occupation has not brought Israel any sense of the so-called security, but more turbulence, tension and uneasiness. A former head of the Israeli military intelligence unit said recently: "The fact is that Israel cannot forever control the West Bank. The longer Israel stays in the West Bank, the more disadvantageous position Israel will find itself in."

Third, the Israeli people's struggle against the expansionist policy of the Israeli authorities is surging forward day by day. The "peace now" and "election at once" movements lodged clear and definite opposition to the present policies of the Begin regime. Some soldiers in the Israeli armed forces have refused to serve in the occupied West Bank. Israeli newspapers and journals have frequently carried articles on the demand for a withdrawal from the territories occupied since the war of 1967 and on peaceful coexistence with Arab countries.

Fourth, differences have appeared more and more in the ruling clique. There have been several crises in the Begin administration in the past year. In parliament, various forces are locked in a fierce test of strength. Defense Minister Weizman handed in his resignation recently.

Israel's stubborn position cannot prevent the development of the Middle East situation. In the past year, the Palestinian issue has become even more noteworthy in the international arena. Due to the perseverance of the Arab countries, the UN General Assembly sessions repeatedly discussed the Palestinian issue and passed relevant resolutions by an overwhelming majority. Meanwhile, the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO], the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, has won more and more widespread recognition and support and has established official relations with over 110 countries. The Palestinian people's international status has been greatly enhanced.

The Camp David accords, the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the Egypt-Israel-U.S. tripartite negotiations on Palestinian autonomy were rejected and boycotted by other Arab nations and the PLO. Despite the differences in the Arab world, the Palestine liberation cause is still the common cause of all the Arab nations. Since the Tunis conference, the Arab countries have sent many delegations to other parts of the world to explain their positions and look for ways to settle the Palestine issue through peaceful negotiations. The looming shadow of the Russian bear moving southward to the Gulf has heightened the Arab nation's vigilance and promoted their joint defense. Overall, the demand and the forces of the Arab nations for settling the Palestine issue and the support for settling the issue are expressed by the Muslim and Third World countries have all been greatly strengthened.

After the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan, West European states have come to see more clearly that in order to resist the Soviet threat together with the Arab nations, to guarantee the Middle East oil supply and the security of the sea lanes and to defend Europe's flanks, it is necessary to solve the Palestine issue. Many West European public figures have sharply criticized Begin's stubborn policies as directly jeopardizing the interest of the West. The European Economic Community has recognized the PLO. Changes have also taken place in the United States in the past year. A great number of Americans have switched their long-standing pro-Israel position to favor holding negotiations with the PLO. Many people in the U.S. ruling class have also realized that whether the United States will be able to unite with various forces in the Gulf and the Middle East to effectively check the Soviet Union depends on how it handles the Palestine issue. To postpone the settlement of this issue means greater harm to U.S. strategic interests. However, the close ties with Israel over the past 30 years still fetter the thinking of many political figures in Washington. With a view to gaining more Jewish votes in the presidential election, the Carter administration, busy dealing with the situation in Iran and Afghanistan, hesitates to make a move regarding the Palestine issue, does not intend to put substantial pressure on Israel and does not assist West European countries in taking the initiative in making great efforts in the Middle East, thus inflating Begin's arrogance.

At present, the Palestine issue has reached an impasse. From a long term point of view, we can see that the new situation created by Soviet expansion and Israel's truculence and rampancy are further mobilizing the Palestinian people, various Arab nations and the Third World and Western countries. Begin and his ilk are waging a futile struggle. The struggle waged by the Palestinian and Arab people will be a long term, tortuous and arduous one, but the long night will come to an end and victory will ultimately be won.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF PRC ENVOY

0W311654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Cairo, May 31 (XINHUA)--Liu Chun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Egypt, this morning presented his credentials to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. President as-Sadat had a friendly and cordial talk with the new Chinese ambassador. During the conversation, they reviewed the friendly relations and cooperation existing between the peoples of the two countries.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CUBAN SINKING OF BAHAMIAN BOAT

HK040959 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 May 80

[News analysis by Yao Chuntao: "Havana the Bully"]

[Text] Not long ago, a patrol boat of the Bahamian Government intercepted, captured and detained two Cuban fishing boats which were plundering the fishing resources in the seas of the Bahamas. This was in fact a just deed of the Bahamian Government in making use of its own sovereign rights and in protecting the country's own rights and interests. However, instead of confessing their faults, the barbarous Cuban authorities dispatched a MiG fighter to track down and attack the Bahamian patrol boat. It blew up and sunk the "Flamingo"--the largest patrol boat in the Bahamian Navy. The Cuban Air Force even intruded into the airspace of the Bahamas and created "ceaseless" disturbances among the residents living peacefully on Ragged Island. The most unbearable thing was that when the crew members of the Flamingo were swimming away from the sinking boat, the Cuban Air Force flew low and strafed them. The cruel and utterly inhuman deeds of Cuba in bullying a weaker nation on the strength of its powerful connections provoked the fury of all the Bahamian people. A great number of people were beside themselves with fury and vowed revenge.

The Commonwealth of the Bahamas is a small country which is newly independent. Thus, its economy is very backward. To develop the national economy, the Bahamian Government has formulated keypoint plans to develop fishery and agriculture. In the light of this, the Bahamian Parliament adopted a law proposed at the beginning of 1977 on establishing a 200 nautical mile special economic and fishing zone to protect the fishing resources. Far from sympathizing with and respecting the measures taken by a developing country--the Bahamas--to safeguard its own resources, Cuban made use of its power to threaten the Bahamas with violence, killing innocent people. This is really a high-handed action.

Even though the Bahamas is just a small country with a total population of around 220,000 people which is even less than the Cuban Armed Forces, it did not yield to Havana's brazen military provocation. After the incident occurred, the Bahamian cabinet immediately convened an emergency meeting and handed a note of protest to the Cuban Government on the same day demanding that Cuba stop all intrusions in the Bahamas and compensate for all losses. The reasonable demand of the Bahamian Government gained international support.

The Havana authorities had a guilty conscience and were afraid that further development of the matter would bring disadvantages to themselves. Therefore, they tried hard to explain that the reason why the Cuban Air Force used military force was that the pilot thought the Cuban fishing boats were being "kidnapped" by pirates. Thus, the Havana authorities attempted to absolve themselves from their criminal deeds, sending a delegation of higher officials to Nassau at the same time to "clarify the situation." However, contrary to expectation, the delegation headed by Raul Castro, the number two man in Cuba and first vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, did not express any regret but came out with threats of force. After this, Havana continued to churn out propaganda vigorously attacking the Bahamas, saying that the boat that the Cuban Air Force attacked was actually a pirate ship. They clamored, showing a rascal face, that "the Bahamas should take all responsibilities since the Bahamian patrol boat was acting illegally, impolitely and unfairly."

In addition, Cuba even tried to slander the little Bahamian nation by fabricating a lie that it was a trap laid by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency for the Bahamian Government to detain the Cuban fishing boats. In making such a slander, the Cuban authorities were only trying to denigrate the Bahamian Government, and make themselves out to be anti-imperialist "heroes."

Simultaneously, Cuban airplanes carried out ceaseless provocations against the Bahamas and flew into their airspace. They interfered with U.S. airplanes in the area once and aroused a U.S. protest. However, this anti-imperialist "hero" immediately apologized to the United States while on the other hand still not paying any attention to the demands of the Bahamian Government. This fully shows that the Cuban authorities were just bullying the weak but fearing the strong.

Currently, the development of the matter has not yet ended. The Bahamas has flatly refused and refuted the various Cuban slanders and upheld its own reasonable demands. Public opinion in Latin America pointed out: Cuba's brazen use of military force against the Bahamas is "part of its aggressive deeds which are expanding daily" and is "worth consideration by all countries on the continent, especially those near Cuba."

AFP CITES ARGENTINE SPOKESMAN ON SIGNIFICANCE OF VIDELA VISIT

0W042009 Paris AFP in English 1953 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Hong Kong, June 4 (AFP)--The visit to China tomorrow of Argentinian President Lieutenant-General Rafael Videla is considered a major breakthrough for Argentina's foreign policy, a spokesman for the president said here today. "We are delighted to be going to Beijing. It is the second time only that a Latin American head of state will have visited China and a first for us," he said. He described the visit as an "important step" towards broadening Argentina's foreign policy and relations in the world.

President Videla and his party of eight will spend four days in the Chinese capital and will meet Chairman Hua Guofeng, first Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping and other Chinese leaders.

He arrived in Hong Kong yesterday from the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, for a two-day unofficial stop-over in the British colony before going to Beijing.

The spokesman said the priorities of President Videla's visit to China were threefold: To boost the "good relations" between the two countries, to "make political contact at high level" and to study the prospects of trade. "We also want to put Argentina's influence in Asia on a new footing and to establish our presence here. Despite the distance between the South American Continent and Asia we believe the prospects for new interchanges are good," he said.

President Videla's party includes Argentinian Foreign Minister R. Paster, Information Secretary A. Llamas, Planning Secretary P. Miret and the secretary of trade and international business, Mr A. Estrada.

They will discuss broad international political issues with Chinese leaders, agricultural and technological exchanges and sign agreements on meat and grain supplies, the spokesman said.

President Videla leaves China for Auckland, New Zealand on June 10. He will spend a day there before inaugurating the world's first regular air service over the South Pole.

Since 1972 China has established diplomatic relations with 14 Latin American countries.

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT VIDELA ARRIVES IN BEIJING

RENMIN RIBAO Welcoming Editorial

OW050223 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1602 GMT 4 Jun 80

[**"Text"** of RENMIN RIBAO 5 Jun editorial: "Warmly Welcome President Videla's Visit to the PRC"]

[Text] At the invitation of Premier Hua Guofeng, Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, president of Argentina, is scheduled to arrive in Beijing on 5 June for an official visit to our country. President Videla's visit is the first by an Argentine head of state. As President Videla said earlier, his visit is of major importance in the relations between Argentina and China and will have far-reaching influence on these relations. We warmly welcome President Videla and other Argentine honored guests accompanying him. We wish them a happy and successful visit.

Situated in the south of the Western Hemisphere, Argentina is a country with vast territory and rich resources. Its agriculture and animal husbandry are world-famous; its industry has a reasonably good foundation; its culture is flourishing; and its science and technology are developing rapidly. Because of the large amount of farm produce and livestock exported, the country has been known as a "granary" and "cold storage house" for the world. In recent years, it has taken a series of steps to steadily develop its economy. In international affairs, Argentina, following a policy of nonalignment, good-neighborliness and friendship and adhering to the principles of noninterference in other countries' internal affairs, settlement of disputes between countries by peaceful means and respect for other countries' sovereignty and territorial integrity, has strengthened unity and cooperation with all countries, the Latin American states in particular. Meanwhile, Argentina energetically calls for establishing a new, fair and reasonable economic order in the world, opposes economic hegemony and stands for uniting the developing countries in safeguarding their economic rights and interests. All these have been acclaimed throughout the world.

At present, the situation in Latin America is very heartening. The national democratic movement is developing in depth. The call for cooperation among all states in Latin America and their integration has won wide support. Many regional cooperative organizations are playing an important and growing role. Most Latin American countries and peoples have supported each other and strengthened their unity and solidarity in their struggle to safeguard state sovereignty, national independence and develop national economies. However, there also exists a threat from superpower expansion and penetration in Latin America. In the Caribbean region, the superpower rivalry is aggravating. Argentina, with other Latin American countries, has made positive contributions to defending Latin American countries' national interests, promoting their integration and their struggle against foreign interference and expansion. We are pleased to see that the Argentine Government is playing an increasingly important role in safeguarding justice and maintaining peace in Latin America and the world.

Although Argentina and China are separated by a vast expanse of ocean, there exists a long history of friendship and contact between China and Argentina. Following the founding of the People's Republic of China, the contacts, bilateral trade and interflow in other fields between the two peoples became more frequent.

Relations between the two countries have developed further since the two countries officially established diplomatic relations in 1972, and the two governments later signed agreements on trade and maritime transportation. The flowers of friendship are in fuller bloom. We firmly believe that President Videla's visit to China will add new splendor to the traditional friendship and friendly cooperation between the two peoples of China and Argentina, and will write a glorious chapter in the history of the two countries' state relations.

Hua Greets Videla at Airport

OW050726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA)--Lieutenant General Jorge Rafael Videla, President of the Republic of Argentina and Mrs. Videla, arrived here by special plane this morning for a six-day official visit to China at the invitation of Premier Hua Guofeng.

President Videla is the first Argentinian head of state to visit China. During his stay in China, he will hold thoroughgoing talks with Chinese leaders on current international situation and the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Accompanying President Videla on the visit are Major Brigadier (R) Carlos Washington Pastor, minister of foreign affairs and religion, and Mrs. Pastor; General of Division Eduardo Alberto Crespi, secretary general of the presidency of the state, and Mrs. Crespi; as well as other high-ranking officials.

Greeting the distinguished Argentine guests at the airport were Premier Hua Guofeng, Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei and his wife Xu Hanbing, Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Li Qiang, minister of foreign trade, Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Guo Jian, vice-minister of communications, and Chinese Ambassador to Argentina Xu Zhongfu and his wife Duan Aisheng.

The special plane landed at the capital airport at 11:30 a.m. At the foot of the ramp, Premier Hua Guofeng and other Chinese leaders warmly shook hands and exchanged greetings with the distinguished guests. A young boy and a young girl presented flowers to President and Mrs. Videla.

A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport flying the national flags of China and Argentina. A military band played the national anthems of Argentina and China. Accompanied by Premier Hua Guofeng, President Videla reviewed a guard of honour of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

President Videla then rode to the guesthouse in the company of Premier Hua Guofeng. To welcome the Argentine guests, bunting and huge streamers were strung overhead along Beijing's main thoroughfares. The streamers were inscribed: "Resolute Support to the Just Struggle of the Argentine People in Safeguarding National Independence!" and "Long Live the Friendship Between the People of China and Argentina!"

Greeting President and Mrs. Videla at the airport were Mr. Paulino D.A. Musacchio, Argentine ambassador to China, and other Argentine friends in Beijing. Also present were diplomatic envoys of some countries to China.

XINHUA ON NEW ELECTION LAW, STUDENT 'BRAIN DRAIN'

OW291326 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 28 May 80

["Recent News From Taiwan"--XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 May--Taiwan authorities recently announced a new "election and recall act" that imposes severe restrictions on the qualifications and campaign activities of candidates seeking public office. This is another measure taken since the recent Kaohsiung incident by Taiwan authorities to suppress democracy and maintain their dictatorial rule.

This so-called "election and recall act for candidates seeking public office during the period of mobilization for rebellion suppression" stipulates that candidates for the office of township or county magistrate or city mayor must have at least 2 years of experience in administrative work in addition to being a graduate from a senior middle school, a technical school or from a still higher institute of education, or must have passed the examination for junior grade civil service, the examination for higher civil service or still higher qualification examinations. This stipulation has precluded the working classes who have lower educational qualifications, and those who have never been in public service in any government organizations from seeking public office.

According to a report carried by Taiwan's LIENHO PAO, Mao Kao-wen, head of the Taiwan Industrial Technical College, said at a recent meeting that during the 20 years from the beginning of 1959 to the end of 1978, some 50,000 students from Taiwan went to study abroad; but during this same period, only 6,000 of them returned to work in Taiwan after completing their studies abroad.

In fact, Taiwan's heavy brain drain is a long-standing problem. It is closely related to Taiwan's political plight. Taiwan's VIP's lost faith in Taiwan's future long ago. One after another they have sent their children to foreign countries in the name of seeking advanced study or under other pretexts. One abroad, their children employ all possible means to acquire citizenship in their host countries so that the whole family may hightail it out of Taiwan if anything should happen at home. Influenced by the examples of these high officials, other moneyed people in Taiwan have also followed suit.

FORMER KMT NAVAL PERSONNEL IN JIANGSU DISCUSS REUNIFICATION

OW031708 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Recently, more than 40 former KMT naval personnel met at Jiangsu's Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference to animatedly discuss promoting construction for the four modernizations and reunifying the motherland peacefully. The personnel included officers and sailors of the Chongqing, Lingfu, Changzhi, Zhongjian and other warships and vessels of the former 2d Fleet, as well as officers and men from the former naval headquarters, antisubmarine squadron and marine regiment.

At the conference, they freely aired their views and deeply cherished the memory of their former superiors, colleagues, comrades and friends. (Yang Chongxin), deputy commander of the 1st gunboat detachment of the former 2nd Fleet, said that as people grow older they all think of their native land and old friends.

He expressed the hope for the peaceful reunification of the motherland so that old friends could have the opportunity to meet again. (Yao Kiteng), deputy commander of the former naval marine regiment, told the conference participants that he had completed a novel entitled "Deep Affection for Bohai," whose main theme is about the yearning between lovers in Taiwan and the mainland. (Yang Zhiguang), former captain of the Zhongjian warship; (Chen Wutu), former captain of the Taiyuan warship; (Tuo Liheng), former captain of the Lianguang warship of the former 2d Fleet; (Fan Xinyu), staff officer with the rank of captain in the former 2d fleet; (Zhang Jialin), commander of the 5th antisubmarine squadron; (Liu Yinglin) and (Cheng Qianliang) of the former Chongqing warship; (Lin Guifen) of the former Changzhi warship; and (Zhao Guoxiang) of the Lingfu warship delivered warm speeches at the conference. They ardently hoped for the early reunification of the motherland.

TAIWAN BASEBALL, SOFTBALL TEAMS INVITED TO MAINLAND

OW301310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 30 (XINHUA)--Taiwan baseball and softball teams were invited to play on the mainland. The invitations were cabled yesterday by the Chinese Baseball and Softball Association to the Taiwan provincial baseball and softball associations, asking them to enter a team in the Chinese National Baseball League to be held from October 6 to 15 in Yongan County of Fujian Province, east China, and a women's softball team in the National Women's Softball League to be held from September 15 to 24 in Tianjin, north China.

The Chinese Baseball and Softball Association eagerly hoped that teams from Taiwan province would participate in the leagues to exchange experience with players on the mainland so as to make common progress in standards of play. The names of the players should be submitted to the Chinese Baseball and Softball Association before the end of August, the cables said.

TRACK RUNNER CHI CHENG INVITED TO MAINLAND

OW301312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 30 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Athletics Association yesterday cabled an invitation to Taiwan's former world record sprinter Chi Cheng, asking her and her colleagues to attend and give guidance to the international invitational athletics meet to be held in Beijing on September 26 and 27 this year.

Chi Cheng, who at one time held several sprint and hurdling world records, is secretary-general of the Taiwanese Track and Field Association.

The invitation was cabled by Zheng Fengrong, former world record holder in women's high-jump and now vice-president of the Chinese Athletic Association.

STORM FORCES MAINLAND ATHLETES TO STOPOVER IN TAIWAN

OW261655 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 26 May 80

["Taiwanese Give Mainland Sportsmen Friendly Reception"--XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Hong Kong, May 26 (XINHUA)--Members of the Chinese table tennis team, who made an unexpected stopover in Taiwan at the weekend, told pressmen here that they received a warm welcome--and lively conversation--from staff at the airport.

The Chinese team, on the way home from India where they took part in the fifth Asian table tennis championships, were diverted to Taoyuan Airport, near Taipei, when a typhoon made their flight to Hong Kong impossible.

Li Furong and Zheng Minzhi, who headed the team, said the players and the staff at the airport swapped questions and information about sport and life in general on the mainland and in Taiwan.

Someone asked them if they were worried about being in Taiwan.

Li Furong said: "One of our players replied, 'What do you think? We don't see any!' 'reason to be afraid. We are on Chinese soil and just chatting with our compatriots here.'"

Interview With Delegation Head

OW011438 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 31 May 80

[Station Reporter's 29 May interview with Li Furong, head of the table tennis delegation that stopped over in Taiwan--recorded]

[Summary] "[Question] We were all very happy to hear the news that our Chinese table tennis team had an opportunity to contact airport personnel and talk freely with our Taiwan compatriots at Taoyuan Airport in Taiwan on 23 May because of weather conditions. We would also like to know some facts about the reception of the aircraft at that time. Would you please tell us about it?

"[Answer] When we learned about the stopover aboard the aircraft, we were all very happy. We felt that this was a very rare opportunity for us Chinese to visit our own Taiwan province to see our compatriots. Therefore, we brushed our clothes and combed our hair while the aircraft was landing so that we would be presentable."

After we deplaned, we were taken to the transit lounge by airport personnel. We stayed for over 4 hours. In that time we visited with airport personnel, salesmen and other Taiwan compatriots. We talked with them in a cordial and warm atmosphere. After they learned that we were part of the Chinese table tennis team, they asked us where we were going. We said we were on our way home from India where we participated in the fifth Asian championships. With great concern, they inquired about our performance. We told them we won seven first places. They were very pleased to hear that and said: "You are not bad, you are strong!" They also asked about our basketball skills.. We told them that we were not bad among Asian teams. They told us about the status of sports in Taiwan. We also complimented their baseball skills and told them that they could send some coaches to us.

Later, we had photos taken with them. Some of them brought us some pineapples and wedding cakes for someone who was just gotten married. They also gave us some perfume and dried beef. We in return gave them some souvenirs. As we continued our conversation, more photos were taken.

Because of time constraints, we could only spend 4 hours there. In the future, if possible, we would still like to visit Taiwan. We had been thinking of holding an exhibition game with our Taiwan compatriots, but we regret we could not make it. However, I am sure some day we will make it and reciprocate our Taiwan compatriots.

I. 5 Jun 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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HUA GUOFENG COMPLETES INSPECTION OF JIANGSU PROVINCE

OW041343 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] After completing his inspection tour of our province, Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council, left Nanjing by special plane on the afternoon of 4 June for Beijing.

Gu Mu, vice premier of the State Council, left Nanjing on the same plane.

Seeing them off at the airport were Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee; Hui Yuyu, governor of Jiangsu Province; Guo Linxiang and Du Ping, responsible comrades of the Nanjing PLA units; and responsible comrades of the party, government and army organizations concerned.

Accompanied by Vice Premier Gu Mu and Comrades Xu Jiatun, Hui Yuyu, Guo Linxiang and Du Ping, chairman Hua inspected the Nanjing radio plant, Nanjing's Chang Jiang Bridge and the Zijin Mountain Astronomical Observatory on the morning of 4 June. During his inspection of the Nanjing radio plant, which has more than 5,000 workers and staff members, he toured with great interest the workshop that makes products for civilian use, the machine processing workshop and the short-wave radio set workshop. (Wang Jianzhi), a responsible person of the plant, briefed Chairman Hua on production, scientific research and trial-production of new items in the plant. Chairman Hua said: "Very good." He also nodded time and again to express praise for the plant.

When Chairman Hua and his party arrived at Nanjing's Chang Jiang Bridge, which was designed and built by our country, people standing on both sides of the bridge gave him a warm welcome by enthusiastically clapping their hands. [Words indistinct] Chairman Hua encouraged workers and staff members of the bridge's administration office to better perform their work so that the bridge could play a more important role in the course of the four modernizations.

While inspecting the Zijin Mountain Astronomical Observatory, Chairman Hua went up to the top of the observatory to see the whole city of Nanjing.

Tours Suzhou, Wuxi; Departs

OW050138 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1826 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Nanjing, 4 Jun--Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council, left Nanjing for Beijing this afternoon after touring Jiangsu Province over the past few days. Hua Guofeng, Gu Mu and others arrived in Jiangsu from Shanghai on the afternoon of 2 June. They were on an inspection tour of Suzhou, Wuxi and Nanjing accompanied by Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee; and Hui Yuyu, governor of Jiangsu Province.

Hua Guofeng arrived at the Suzhou Municipal Embroidery Research Institute on the afternoon of 2 June. He attentively watched the women workers embroidering their handcrafted works with the titles "a phoenix among peonies" and "the immortals at a birthday celebration." He chatted cordially with the women workers doing the embroidery work, pointing out that the "creative spirit of workers is valuable!"

Hua Guofeng visited the Wuxi Municipal Industrial Products Exhibition Hall on the morning of 3 June. On display at the exhibition hall were more than 5,000 varieties, including fine-quality products of famous brands from all parts of the country and Jiangsu Province, traditional local products and new products successfully trial-produced by new technology and techniques. At the light industrial products hall, he carefully examined a light-weight, safe and attractive 22-inch small-wheel "Flying Wheel"-brand bicycle and asked: "Do we have any folding types?"

He said that folding-type bicycles are easy to carry and are very popular abroad. He encouraged the workers to increase varieties in order to meet the needs of the people.

In Wuxi Municipality, Hua Guofeng visited the Liyuan plastics factory and the Liyuan hardware factory run by the Liyuan people's commune. The plastics factory has only 1,200 square meters in floorspace and employs about 150 workers. It produces small commodities for daily use and more than 50 kinds of plastic products, including plastic sheets for agricultural use. The different types of nails produced by the hardware factory for construction are liked in Africa, Australia and many countries in Southeast Asia. The output value in the past 7 months alone totaled over 1 million yuan, thus earning over \$500,000 in foreign exchange. After hearing the briefing, Hua Guofeng told cadres and responsible factory persons of the commune and the brigades that commune- and brigade-run factories have a great future and that they should be run even more efficiently.

While in Nanjing, Hua Guofeng inspected the Nanjing radio plant and the Nanjing Zijin Mountain Astronomical Observatory. He also visited Nanjing's Chang Jiang Bridge. At the bridge he warmly asked about traffic, shipping and the Chang Jiang river bed changes since the completion of the bridge. He encouraged staff members and workers of the bridge management office to do their work well so that the bridge can play a still greater role in the four modernizations drive.

Accompanying Hua Guofeng on his Nanjing inspection tour were Guo Linxiang, first political commissar; and Du Ping, political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units.

Arrival in Beijing

OW041321 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 4 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng and Vice-Premier Gu Mu returned to Beijing from Nanjing by special plane this afternoon.

Returning to Shanghai on June 1 after a visit to Japan, they made an inspection of Shanghai, Suzhou, Wuxi and Nanjing in East China.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who accompanied Premier Hua to Japan, was back in Beijing from Shanghai on June 2.

Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Zhao Ziyang, Ulanhu, Yu Qiuli and Ji Pengfei and other state leaders greeted Hua Guofeng and Gu Mu at the airport this afternoon and congratulated them on their successful visit to Japan.

Greeting Premier Hua Guofeng at the airport, Mr. Yoshiya Kato, Japanese charge d'affaires ad interim, said: "Your visit to Japan has reinforced the friendship bridge between Japan and China." Premier Hua thanked him for his remarks.

YU QIULI, OTHERS ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR NPC DEPUTY

OW041956 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1224 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jun--Ding Zihui, deputy to the Fifth NPC and deputy director of the Health Department of the PLA General Logistics Department, died of illness in Beijing on 12 May at the age of 62.

A memorial service for Comrade Ding Zihui was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries on the afternoon of 27 May.

Wreaths were sent by Ye Jianying, Wang Zhen, Huang Kecheng, Tan Zhenlin, Su Yu, Wang Ping and Kang Keqing; and also by the NPC Standing Committee, the Red Cross Society of China, the Chinese Medical Society, the All-China Women's Federation, the State Council's office in charge of planned parenthood, the party committee of the PLA General Logistics Department, the Logistics Department of the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission, the logistics departments of various services and arms and the logistics departments of various military regions.

Yu Qiuli, Kang Keqing, Wang Ping, Ohi Haotian, Yan Jinsheng, Zhu Yunqian, Hong Xuezhi, Cao Siming, Li Jukui, Qin Jiwei, Qian Zhengying and Tang Ke, as well as leading members of the authorities concerned, friends and relatives of the late Comrade Ding Zihui and mass representatives, totaling 1,100 people, attended the memorial service. Hong Xuezhi, director of the General Logistics Department, presided over the memorial service. Cao Siming, deputy political commissar of the General Logistics Department, delivered the memorial speech.

The speech says: Comrade Ding Zihui, a native of Wuxi County in Jiangsu, joined the New Fourth Army in June, 1939, and became a CCP member in June 1940. After joining the military, she was director of the sanatorium of the New Fourth Army Health Department, medical director of the 5th Division of the 2d Column of the Northeast Democratic United Army and concurrently superintendent of the hospital of the rear, medical director of the army medical department, chief of the medical surgery group to Korea of the Central South Military Region, vice president of the hospital affiliated to the Chinese Xiehe Medical College, vice president of the PLA General Hospital, and others. Comrade Ding Zihui was elected representative of the First CPPCC National Committee and deputy to the First, Second, Third and Fifth NPC.

The memorial speech says: Comrade Ding Zihui was an outstanding woman fighter on the health front of our army and an outstanding CCP member. She received numerous awards for rendering outstanding service and had been honored as "model cadre," "model party member," "model medical worker," and "model women cadre," and was representative to the national congress of model workers in 1950 and to the congress of representatives of women in Asia. During the war years, she persisted in working on our army's medical front and carrying out medical treatment in the battlefield. She successfully fulfilled all her missions. During the socialist revolution and construction period, she diligently studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, constantly improved her skills, earnestly carried out the party's health construction. In the course of the struggle to crush the counterrevolutionary clique of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" she took a firm and clear-cut stand. She always put the interests of the party ahead of everything and never thought of personal gain or loss. She always maintained the fine style of arduous struggle and plain living. In 1965, she paid 10,000 yuan that she had saved for many years to the party as membership dues, donated 1,200 yuan for the victims of the Xingtai earthquake in 1966 and again donated 10,000 yuan to victims in disaster areas in Henan in 1975. She distinguished clearly between right and wrong, was open and aboveboard, was law-abiding, upheld principles and never abused her authority or sought special privilege. Her exemplary deeds have demonstrated the noble qualities of an outstanding CCP member.

VICE MINISTER OF CULTURE OPENS PEASANT THEATRICAL FESTIVAL

0031029 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1503 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Jun--The 1980 peasant theatrical festival for spare-time performers from China's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions ceremoniously opened in Beijing this evening. This is the first grand festival in which spare-time peasant theatrical activists have participated since the 1956 national folk music and dance festival.

Over 270 rural spare-time theatrical backbone elements from 13 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions will bring to Beijing audiences short plays, folk dances, quyi [folk art forms including ballad singing, storytelling, comic dialogue, clapper talk, cross talk and so forth], vocal and instrumental music and a variety of other programs-- all with substantial content, the strong spirit of our times, distinctive local flavor and a strong flavor of life.

Zhou Yang, Zhu Muzhi, Zhang Pinghua, Zhang Xiushan and other responsible persons of departments concerned were present at the opening ceremony. Also present at the opening ceremony were full-time theatrical workers of the central authorities and the Beijing municipal authorities, mass theatrical workers from the urban and suburban areas of Beijing Municipality and over 1,000 people from all walks of life.

The deputy director of the Bureau of Mass Culture under the Ministry of Culture presided over the opening ceremony.

He Jingzhi, vice minister of culture, spoke at the opening ceremony. He said: Our peasants constitute over 80 percent of our country's population. We must organize a mammoth cultural army composed of hundreds of millions of spare-time rural theatrical activists to work hard together with full-time cultural workers for the flourishing of rural socialist culture. This is a matter of great importance and of far-reaching strategic significance.

At the opening ceremony, performances staged by delegations from Hunan, Zhejiang and Ningxia won warm applause. The festival, sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, started today and will close on 11 June.

MISSILE RECOVERY FLEET RETURNS HOME 2 JUN

OW050300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA)--The Chinese vessels taking part in the rocket carrier experiment on the high seas in May returned home June 2, according to a report in yesterday's LIBERATION ARMY DAILY. The report said the 18-vessel fleet that set sail at the end of April had fulfilled its mission with complete success.

"It sailed a total of eight thousand nautical miles on the sea in over a month's time without any damage to the vessels or equipment," the report added. The report attributed the success to the concerted efforts of all the crew members of the fleet.

LASER GRAVIMETER, OTHER DEVICES GIVEN HIGH QUALITY RATING

OW050740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA)--A Chinese laser absolute gravimeter (a sensitive weighing instrument), and two laser device have been rated up to advanced world standards at a recent test sponsored by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures in Paris.

The Chinese-made gravimeter, with its highly sophisticated vacuum system, fine mechanical power transmission system, interferometer and electronic equipment, was up to advanced requirements, ranking together with those made in the United States, the Soviet Union and Italy. The two stable laser devices with iodine and methane as the respective working material were similarly advanced, as were those made in France, Great Britain, West Germany, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Experts working at the Paris bureau termed the Chinese meter and devices as "of good quality yielding reliable data in measurements", and as "of compact structure and solid". The gravimeter and the methane stable laser device were made by the Chinese National Institute of Meteorology and the iodine stable laser device was made by the institute in conjunction with Beijing University.

QUALITY CONTROL EXPERTS LECTURE IN PROVINCES

OW031036 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] From March to May of this year, the State Economic Commission and the Chinese Quality Control Association organized quality control experts, scholars and leading cadres of seven advanced enterprises to promote all-round quality control. They gave roving lectures on all-round quality control in the 9 provinces and regions of Nei Monggol, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Henan, Anhui and Shandong and in 46 municipalities and prefectures. They were warmly received by local leaders, cadres, staffers and workers.

All-round quality control is a set of scientific methods for controlling product quality in design, production, sales and service. The lecture teams used large report meetings, small group discussions, on-the-spot instructions and various other methods to widely propagate the principle of "quality first." They explained in detail the basic contents of and methods for promoting all-round quality control and introduced advanced domestic and foreign experiences in all-round quality control. Some 66,000 people attended these lectures. These roving lectures played a vital role in helping leaders at all levels to correctly understand and to actively promote all-round quality control.

Our station editor's note says: It is a very fine thing for the State Economic Commission and the Chinese Quality Control Association to organize roving lecture teams to go down to the grassroots units and lecture on quality control. These lecture sessions served as roving schools. Teachers lectured in factories and offices, and students did not have to leave their production posts for long periods of time in order to attend the classes. They helped solve problems in teacher and fund shortages in local plants and mines and facilitated attendance of the classes by provincial, municipal and enterprise leaders.

Practice has shown that roving lectures are a fine way for rapidly promoting all-round quality control. It deserves our recommendation.

PLA CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING CORPS IMPROVES WORK

OW300630 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0208 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 May--"Members of the PLA Capital Construction Engineering Corps party committee have speeded up the corps' construction work by going down to the grassroots units to conduct special investigations and to help units resolve construction problems in a down-to-earth way. The area of construction projects completed by the corps during the first 4 months of this year doubled that of last year, the construction standards greatly improved and the cost declined."

Early this year, eight members of the corps' party committee separately went to various construction sites to conduct investigations of such special subjects as how to raise the economic benefits of various kinds of construction, how to insure construction standards, how to strengthen leading bodies, how to carry out political work, how to make specialized technical cadres display their role and how to restructure various units to meet the needs of the modernizations.

A dozen or so investigation reports have been compiled on the basis of these investigations. They provide very good guidance for the 'pd' construction work.

In his investigation, Li Renlin, secretary of the corps' party committee and director of the corps' general office, found out that low management and technical standards of the cadres were the main cause of the poor economic effects of many construction projects. In light of this, he proposed a five-point remedial measure to help leading cadres to understand the importance of economic results and to bring up a contingent of technical professionals.

The corps' committee members also assisted various units in resolving practical problems during their investigation tours. Wang Sen, Standing Committee member of the corps' party committee and deputy director of the corps' general office, helped a construction brigade carry out ideological education among cadres and soldiers and raise its construction standards. Zhu Guang [2616 0342], Standing Committee member of the corps' party committee and deputy director of the corps' general office, helped the Huolinhe coal mine set up rules and regulations on work quotas and other operations and speed up mine construction.

OVER 30,000 CHILDREN VISIT MAO MEMORIAL HALL

OW311336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA)--More than 30,000 children, among them a contingent of 500 who came from Tianjin by special train, filed through the Mao Zedong Memorial Hall today to pay respect to the late chairman, one day before International Children's Day.

Wood steps, 15-cm in height, were specially placed before the crystal sarcophagus in the inner room of the hall so that the children could step on it to have a closer look at the late leader. Memorial hall staff stood by in case any of the children needed help.

With fresh impressions of Chairman Mao's life and deeds that had been told them by their teachers, groups of children from kindergartens and primary schools of the capital began at 8 a.m. to walk in lines into the memorial mall.

Ou Reshen, vice director of the office in charge of the hall, told XINHUA, "Usually we receive 15,000 people a day. But today the number is doubled, because we wanted to let more children have the chance."

The 500 children from Tianjin, each representing a primary school, assembled at 9:30 a.m. in front of the nearby Monument to the People's Heroes in Tiananmen Square. After several minutes of silent tribute, they pledged, with right hands raised, to carry on China's revolutionary cause--which is now represented by the drive to attain the four modernizations.

COURTS REDRESS CASES CONNECTED WITH LIU SHAOQI FRAME-UP

OW041305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 4 (XINHUA)--Up to a month ago, persons involved in 19,464 out of 22,053 cases of injustice connected with the frame-up of Liu Shaoqi had been exonerated and the wrongs were redressed by the people's courts throughout the country. This was part of the efforts of the party Central Committee which decided, at the fifth plenary session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the party, to redress the frame-ups and false and wrong cases arising from the issue of Comrade Liu Shaoqi.

The frame-ups were handled based on the following principles:

--Those who complained and called for redress of the charges against Liu Shaoqi were pronounced innocent;

--Those who had been sentenced to death were given posthumous rehabilitation, and their relatives were given pensions or employment; and

--Those who had committed other crimes although they defended Liu Shaoqi were given new sentences.

During the Cultural Revolution, many people were imprisoned or executed for complaining about the charges against Liu Shaoqi. For example, Tang Lingying, a woman worker in Liling County, Hunan Province, was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in 1968 and was executed in 1970 as a "counter-revolutionary," only because she insisted that Liu Shaoqi was a proletarian revolutionary. The local court has now cleared her case, restored her reputation, given comfort and compensation to her family and provided work for her relatives.

COAL, METALLURGY MINISTRIES SIGN STEEL SUPPLY CONTRACT

OW042335 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1423 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jun--The Ministry of Coal Industry and the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry recently signed a contract under which the 50,000 dun of steel products planned to be imported by the coal industrial departments will be produced and supplied by departments of the metallurgical industry. To speed up coal industrial construction, the Ministry of Coal Industry planned to import 50,000 dun of steel products this year. However, the price of foreign steel products is high. To conserve foreign exchange, they inquired if the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry could supply them. After serious discussion, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry decided to supply what the coal industrial departments needed. The two ministries thus signed the contract. According to the contract, in addition to fulfilling its production plan, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry will supply the Ministry of Coal Industry with steel products of the required quality, quantity, variety and specifications in due course.

The signing of this contract is beneficial to both parties and will conserve 18 million U.S. dollars of foreign exchange for the state. Because of this contract, the coal departments can promptly receive the urgently needed steel products and can conserve a total of 5 to 6 million yuan of expenses as each dun of steel products is over 100 yuan cheaper than imported products. On the other hand, because the selling price of those steel products is slightly higher than the domestic price for similar products, the metallurgical departments can make a profit of 10 million yuan from the deal. This additional income will be used to expand the production of steel products in short supply.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES NOTICE ON SUMMER GRAIN, OIL PURCHASES

OW032229 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1421 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jun--In a 28 May notice on circulating the outline report of the national summer grain and edible oil procurement conference held by the Ministry of Food, the State Council calls on local governments at all levels to effectively strengthen leadership over the procurement of summer grain and oil and to strive to overfulfill this year's summer grain and oil procurement plans.

The State Council notice points out: Due to abnormal climatic conditions, summer grain and edible oil output this year may not be as high as last year, a year of great bumper harvests, but will still in historical terms be a relatively good harvest year.

Summer grain procurement accounts for approximately a fifth of the total annual grain procurement, and summer oil about a third. Doing a good job in summer grain and oil procurement has an important bearing on balancing the whole years' grain and oil revenue and expenditure. On the basis of last year's raises in grain and oil purchase prices and the scope of the additional prices paid for above-quota purchases, this year some areas will implement on a trial basis measures to increase summer grain purchase prices with payments to be made in quarterly installments and settled at the end of the year [fen ji fu kuan quan nian tong suan 0433 1323 0102 2949 0356 1628 4827 4615]. This will further arouse the peasants' enthusiasm to sell grain and oil crops to the state. It is possible to fulfill and even overfulfill this year's summer grain and oil procurement plans.

The national summer grain and edible oil procurement conference was held in Beijing from 11 to 19 May. The conference studied this year's grain and oil production situation, arranged this year's summer grain and oil procurement plans and, on the basis of the current new situation, discussed certain procurement policies. The conference held that the change from the past practice of paying the additional price for above-quota summer grain procurement at the end of the year to making the payments in quarterly installments will make it possible for the production teams to receive in good time the additional prices for the above-quota grain crops they deliver. This is conducive to developing agricultural production. The commune members will also increase their income in the summer preliminary distribution. It will also enable the state to acquire some wheat. But in practice, it is necessary to make proper arrangements according to different circumstances. For production teams in wheat-producing areas, it is necessary to set a reasonable base figure for summer grain procurement out of the original annual base figure for grain procurement. For the grain delivered over the summer grain procurement base figure, 80 percent of the additional payment will be made first, and annual accounts will be settled after autumn. In areas where no summer grain procurement base figure is decided on, the past stipulation will remain in force: Grain sold to the state by production teams after fulfilling their entire annual procurement base figures in summer may be paid for according to above-quota procurement standards. A few provinces, where the system of making quarterly payments of the additional purchase price for above-quota summer grain procurement has been implemented for the past 2 years, may continue to do so.

The conference also stressed that while adhering to the principle of a state monopoly on the purchase and marketing of grain and oil, food departments should actively engage in purchasing and marketing grain and oil at negotiated prices. With regard to the production teams that have surplus grain after fulfilling summer grain procurement plans, food departments should continue to purchase their surplus grain as above-quota procurement, and they may also purchase the grain by negotiating a price with the production teams. However, in negotiating purchases, they must adhere to principle of voluntary participation. Such purchases cannot be arbitrarily apportioned. Negotiated purchases must not be made at the expense of above-quota procurements, or result in reduced grain rations for commune members. The food departments should also make efforts to purchase the unsold grain and edible oil at village fairs, but not to stimulate grain price increases.

Food Ministry Official Comments

0W041820 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] In a notice issued at the end of May, the State Council has decided to experiment with a system of making quarterly payments of higher prices for above-quota purchases and with measures to settle yearly accounts on a unified basis in some areas this year. The notice urges people's governments at various levels to conscientiously carry out the party's grain and edible oil policies, to handle summer procurement properly and to strive to fulfill and overfulfill this year's summer grain and edible oil procurement plans.

This station's reporter has interviewed a responsible person at the Ministry of Food regarding the new regulations concerning summer grain and edible oil procurement as well as what peasants should take note of when selling their grain and edible oil. [following interview is announcer-read]

Question: What are the state's new regulations concerning grain and oil procurement this summer?

Answer: In light of last year's raises in grain and oil purchase prices and in view of the scope of additional prices paid for the above-quota purchases, this year some areas will experiment with measures to increase the summer grain purchase prices with payments made in quarterly installments and accounts settled at year's end. That is to say, the state will advance 80 percent in payment for above-quota purchases of summer grain to production teams in the principal wheat-producing areas.

Question: Are there any specific regulations and requirements in regard to implementing this policy?

Answer: Yes, in implementing measures to increase summer grain purchase prices for above-quota purchases with payments to be made in quarterly installments, the production teams of the principal wheat-producing areas must rationally determine the basic quota of the summer grain purchases in the light of the original basic quota of annual grain purchases. This basic purchase quota for summer grain should be rationally determined according to the average annual grain procurement quota over the past 3 years.

Question: Are there any new regulations concerning the purchase of rapeseed this year?

Answer: The measures for the purchase of rapeseed remain unchanged. The regulations are the same as before.

Question: What are the food departments' requirements regarding the quality of this year's summer grain and oil procurement?

Answer: In grain and oil procurement, the state upholds the policy of setting prices according to quality and giving better prices for better quality products.

Question: Some commune and brigades have established various production responsibility systems. How can the state's procurement plan for grain and oil be implemented and how can payment be calculated?

Answer: The procurement quota and grain and oil prices will be assessed on the basis of the basic accounting unit, regardless of what production responsibility system is adopted in the rural areas.

Question: Will there be advanced purchase of summer grain this year? How will it be conducted?

Answer: Under the principle of unified purchase, marketing and allocation of grain, the grain departments will actively carry out advanced purchases and marketing. If a production team still has surplus grain to sell after fulfilling both the basic procurement quota and the above-quota portion of the summer grain procurement plan, the grain department will purchase that surplus grain.

Question: What should be noted in order to do a good job in summer grain distribution this year?

Answer: In grain distribution, the principle of giving consideration to the state, the collective and the individual must be upheld.

Summer grain production this year is highly uneven in various places. Some places have reaped bumper harvests. But, the crops in some other places are not so good. Therefore, the policy of helping areas with poor harvests must be upheld. The areas and communes and brigades that have reaped bumper harvests must use grain in a planned way, conserve grain and sell more surplus grain to the state in order to support the four modernizations.

BELJING RIBAO RECALLS SIXTH CCP NATIONAL CONGRESS IN MOSCOW

HK021023 BELJING RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 80 p 3

[Article by Wei Hualie: "The Sixth Congress of the CCP"]

[Text] After the 1 August uprising in Nanchang and the party's 7 August meeting the Chinese revolution entered the period of the second revolutionary civil war. In the early days of this period, there were two erroneous tendencies within the party--"leftist" and rightist erroneous tendencies. On the one hand, a small portion of party members represented by Chen Duxiu, held a pessimistic view of the future of the revolution. On the other hand, some other party members showed a "left" putschist tendency and made mistakes in this respect. To sum up the experiences and lessons it gained and learned from the defeat of the first great revolution and the work done during the previous year and more, and to define its political line and tasks in future, the CCP called its sixth national congress in Moscow from 18 June to 11 July 1928. Deputies and alternate deputies to the congress numbered more than 100 people. They included Zhou Enlai, Cai Hesen, Qu Quibai, Liu Shaoqi, Deng Zhongxia, Su Zhaozheng, Peng Pai, Xiang Ying, Li Lisan, Xiang Zhongfa, Zhang Guotao, Yang Zhihua, Luo Zhanglong and Wang Zhongyi. They represented more than 40,000 party members. Prior to the conference, a notice was sent to Chen Duxiu to attend the conference, but Chen persisted in his errors and refused to take part.

This congress was held under the guidance of Stalin. Before the conference, Stalin talked to some of the deputies attending the conference and made clear the nature of the Chinese revolution. Stalin also explained that the Chinese revolution was at that time in a period between two revolutionary high tides. On behalf of the CCP Central Committee, Comrade Qu Quibai delivered to the conference a report entitled "The Chinese Revolution and the Communist Party," in which he systematically summarized the positive and negative experiences gained in the Chinese revolution between 1925 and 1927 and put forward the tasks facing the party. Many deputies spoke at the conference and sternly criticized the rightist opportunist errors made by Chen Duxiu and the "leftist" putschist errors made by Qu Quibai listened to the criticisms with an open mind and acknowledged his errors.

The "political resolution" adopted by the conference clearly pointed out: "The nature of the Chinese revolution at the current stage is that of a bourgeois democratic revolution. It is wrong to think that the character of the Chinese revolution in the current stage has changed to that of a socialist revolution. Likewise, it is also wrong to consider the present revolution to be a 'continuing revolution!'" The resolution also put forward the 10-point political program for the democratic revolution stage: 1) to overthrow imperialist rule; 2) to expropriate foreign-owned enterprises and banks; 3) to unify China and acknowledge the right to national self-determination; 4) to overthrow the government of the Kuomintang and the warlords; 5) to establish a (soviet) government under the leadership of the workers', peasants' and soldiers' congress; 6) to practice the system of the 8-hour working day, increase wages and set up funds for unemployment relief and social security; 7) to confiscate all the land owned by the landlord class and return arable land to the peasants; 8) to improve the livelihood of the soldiers and allocate land and jobs to them; 9) to eliminate all the taxes and levies imposed by local governments controlled by the warlords and to institute the unified system of progression [lei jin 4797 6651] taxation; and 10) to unite with the proletariat of the world and with the Soviet Union.

At the conference, a new Central Committee was elected. Among its 23 members, there were: Xiang Zhongfa, Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Cai Hesen, Li Lisan, Xiang Ying, Ren Bishi, Qu Qiubai, Liu Shaoqi, Peng Bai, Su Zhaozheng, Yun Daiying, Fang Zhimin, Zhang Guotao, Luo Dengxian, Guan Xiangying, Yang Yan, Xu Lanzhi, Lu Futan and Zhang Jinbao. Thirteen alternate members were elected including Luo Zhanglong, Wang Zhongyi, Chen Tanqiu and Shi Wenbin. It was decided that "executive bureaus or special commissioners be set up or appointed, each of them to represent the Central Committee and oversee the party's work in several provinces, and to be responsible solely to the Central Committee." (See Article 14 of the party constitution adopted by the sixth party congress. It was also decided that "the party's national congress and the various CCP congresses at the provincial, county and municipal levels will elect a Central Committee for inspection and the provincial county and municipal committees for inspection to supervise the financial and other activities of the party organizations at various levels." Liu Shaoqi and others were appointed as members of the Central Committee for inspection.

After the conclusion of the conference, the first plenary session of the Sixth Central Committee was held in the Kremlin. At this meeting, Xiang Zhongfa, Zhou Enlai, Qu Qiubai, Cai Hesen, Zhang Guotao, Li Lisan and Xiang Ying were elected as members of the Political Bureau with Xiang Zhongfa as the secretary general, Zhou Enlai as the minister for organization, Cai Hesen as the minister for propaganda and Li Lisan as the head of the Secretariat.

This congress has been of great importance in our party's history. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The line of the sixth national congress was basically correct, since that congress defined the character of the present revolution as bourgeois-democratic, defined the situation at that time as an interval between two revolutionary high tides, repudiated opportunism and putschism and promulgated the 10-point program. All this was correct." (Mao Zedong's "Our Study and the Current Situation") This congress also had its shortcomings. For example, it failed to point out the protracted nature of the Chinese revolution and the importance of bases set up in rural areas. Nonetheless, the sixth national congress did play a progressive role in the history of our party.

GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES CONVENTIONAL, NUCLEAR SUBMARINES

HK301034 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 80 p 4

[Article by Cheng Tianzhu [4453 1131 2691]: "From Conventional to Nuclear Submarines"]

[Text] In 1864, a primitive submarine of the American Confederate forces sank a newly-built cruiser of the Union forces. This new weapon immediately caught the eyes of the navies of all countries and efforts were made to trial produce similar ones. According to "A Collection of Useful Information" published in the Qing Dynasty, the Tianjin Machine Building Bureau also successfully built a submarine in 1880. This submarine "was shaped like an olive and was half submerged, with buoys and fresh-air inductors at the top. It could launch torpedoes underwater to hit enemy ships... It was test run on the day of the mid-autumn festival and proved extremely agile and quite practical."

Afterward, the tactical value of submarines continuously rose as more and more new techniques were applied. Meanwhile, as the laws of oceanography were gradually mastered by man, the scope of submarine operations also widened. Submarines could lie low and take enemy vessels unaware. They could block enemy ports, coastlines and navigation routes and also accomplish special missions such as reconnaissance, surveying and providing transport for important persons.

During World War I, submarines had their first chance to demonstrate their capabilities. With a huge fleet of submarines, the German command launched an "unrestricted submarine war" and enforced a blockade of the allied countries. More than 5,000 battle and merchant ships of the allied and neutral countries were sunk. [paragraph continues]

During World War II which broke out in 1939, Germany already had some 1,200 submarines and 700 "midget submarines" [figures as published] on active service. Nearly 3,000 vessels belonging to the allied countries were sunk by German, Italian and Japanese submarines. British ocean transport and that of other countries was stifled because the sea routes were seriously jeopardized.

After the two world wars, submarine technology matured even more. However, up to the 1950's, all submarines were still "conventional" ones, that is, they were propelled by internal combustion engines and armed with torpedoes. The tonnage was rather small. Conventional submarines have their limitations. When operating on the surface or "snorkeling" (with the hull underwater and only the fresh-air inductors showing), motive power is directly supplied by internal combustion engines. When they are completely submerged and there is no fresh air, motive power is supplied by electric motors run on storage batteries which can only keep the submarines sailing underwater for a few hours or several dozen hours at the most. The submarines must then surface and recharge their batteries by running the internal combustion engines. With modern radar reconnaissance facilities, submarines will be spotted by the enemy as soon as they surface and pursued by enemy planes, submarine chasers and destroyers. Even if they immediately submerge, they will be destroyed by the enemy's depth charges.

In 1954, the United States successfully built its first "unconventional" nuclear-powered submarine. This was a major breakthrough. On board the nuclear submarines, the heat energy generated by the reactor turns water into high-pressure steam to drive the turbine, which in turn drives the propeller through reduction gears. Since nuclear fuel only needs to be replaced every 2 or 3 years, nuclear submarines can operate under the water for a long time provided that proper arrangements are made for the crew. This helps overcome once and for all the fatal weakness of conventional submarines, which cannot remain submerged for long. In 1960, a U.S. nuclear submarine continuously sailed 57,000 kilometers underwater, circling the earth in 83 days.

Since 1957, the United States has been conducting experiments to install missiles on nuclear submarines. There are now two types of nuclear submarines. The first is mainly armed with short-range missiles and torpedoes. They are "assault nuclear submarines" for sea battles. The second type is mainly armed with medium- and long-range nuclear missiles. They are called "guided missile nuclear submarines."

Guided missile nuclear submarines represent another breakthrough in the development of submarines. Concealed and mobile, they are powerful launching pads capable of launching large numbers of missiles. Some people call them "monsters." The Trident submarines now being trial-produced in the United States are the fourth generation of such submarines. Trident submarines are 170.7 meters long and displace about 18,700 tons when submerged. They have a nuclear motive power of 30,000 horsepower and carry 24 Trident guided missiles with a range of more than 9,000 kilometers which can be launched underwater. They can also carry MIRV's with three warheads, each independently targeted with a force equal to 100,000 to 200,000 tons of TNT (it only took two atomic bombs with an equivalent weight of 20,000 tons to destroy Hiroshima and Nagasaki and kill 140,000 of their inhabitants).

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR URGES BOOST FOR LIGHT INDUSTRY

OW230736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 23 (XINHUA)--A commentator's article in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY advocates the establishment of inter-department, inter-region and similar enterprises to speed up the development of China's light industry. It opposes one-sided emphasis on "regional self-sufficiency" which, it says, tends to "cut the economic links between various places, hamper the development of each place's strongpoints and thus impede the growth of the economy".

China's more than 60,000 light industry enterprises now work under different conditions. Each has its own strongpoints and weaknesses, the article says. Through merger, some localities have increased the capacity of such enterprises considerably in the past year or so without adding manpower or equipment.

Joint enterprises set up between departments, regions and other units should take into consideration the interests of all partners, the article adds. Only thus will it be possible to arouse their enthusiasm.

Today's WORKERS' DAILY also has a commentary calling for the setting up of joint enterprises in light industry. Such enterprises, it says, will "yield quicker results with less investment".

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL EMPHASIZES COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION

HR031315 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Place Communications and Transportation in a Vanguard Position"]

[Text] Procedures for manufacturing, circulating and distributing goods are inseparable from communications and transportation which acts as a belt linking these procedures, without which production cannot be carried out in society. Communications and transportation play an even more important role in modern times. The development of production during the early capitalist period depended on steamers and trains as its vanguard. Most of the big and medium-sized cities in all countries grew because of their good communication facilities. Some of our country's major industrial cities, such as Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou and Wuhan, are situated near rivers or on the coast. The economy develops quickly in areas where communication and transportation facilities are good while economic development is slow in areas where communications and transportation are backward.

The experience of various developed industrial countries in the world and the positive and negative experience of our country during the past 30 years have all shown that modern communications and transportation should be the vanguard of the national economy. During the period of recovery of our country's national economy and during the First 5-Year Plan, communication and transportation work started before work in developing industrial and agricultural production. At that time, the building of a number of plants, mines and other enterprises and construction work in China's southwest and northwest regions all began following the building of railways and highways. The rate of increase of the transportation capability far exceeded the rate of increase of industrial and agricultural production. Regrettably, this correct policy had not been implemented continuously in the past. For a long period, the progress of the development of communications and transportation was quite slow. According to statistics by one department concerned, when the output of industrial products increased by 1 dun in our country, the transportation capability actually increased only 0.9 dun. This situation lasted a long time and hampered the development of our national economy.

At present, the contradiction of our country's inadequate transportation capability is quite conspicuous. Transportation lines are insufficient, the capacity to transport goods and materials is low and the distribution of transportation facilities is unreasonable. All these things have made communications and transportation work a prominent weak link, which is quite incompatible with the development of the national economy. To solve this problem, we must establish the guiding principle of "placing first priority on powerline and road construction" [dian lu xian xing 7193 6424 0341 5887], strengthen communications construction based on a long-range viewpoint and make preparations for transporting a greater volume of goods and materials. At the same time, we should make full use of existing facilities, improve management in communications and transportation work, tap potentials, efficiently use transportation facilities and fulfill current transportation tasks.

According to our experience throughout the years, in order to strengthen communications and transportation construction, we must properly handle a number of things as follows: First, we should pay attention to the relations between communications and transportation and the entire national economy. In making decisions on the distribution of industries, the development of natural resources, the building of plants, mines and other enterprises and the development of foreign trade, the state must consider corresponding construction in communications and transportation and build transportation facilities beforehand. Second, we should rationally use various means of transportation. The five modern means of transportation, including railways, waterways, highways, aviation and pipelines, each has its most appropriate use. We should take local conditions into consideration, decide which means of transportation should be used according to geographical conditions and the economic level in various localities, using water or land transportation as appropriate, and form a socialist transportation network involving the distribution of communications lines and the volume of transportation based on the interest of the state as a whole. Third, it is necessary to properly adjust the ratio of development within the communications and transportation front. At present, communications and transportation departments are faced with a lot of problems. Berths in coastal ports are inadequate. They are the most urgently needed facilities in the construction of communications and transportation and in the entire national economy. We must energetically speed up the building of port facilities. To cope with the increase in foreign trade, we must vigorously develop an ocean-going fleet. In inland navigation, some passages are choked with silt or seriously obstructed by sluice. These problems must be solved promptly. Existing highways are crowded. There are "broken sections" between localities and some roads in cities and suburban areas are "jammed with traffic." They all need to be rebuilt in a planned manner. At present, the state is limited by available funds and the supply of materials and cannot increase by a great amount the investment in the development of communications. Therefore, the communications departments must solve these problems systematically, according to their urgency and importance.

To reform the existing economic management system of communications is an effective way to increase transportation efficiency. To divide communications and transportation channels according to different administrative areas and to create barricades at different levels will block transportation, lower transportation efficiency and produce poor economic results. We must act in accordance with the law of communications and transportation, carry out economic management using economic methods and change the procedure of using administrative means exclusively. However, the structure of our communications departments is complicated--there are both modernized and manually-operated modes of production, and there are also enterprises owned by the whole people and those collectively owned. Reforming the system is an important policy matter. We lack experience in this matter. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct investigations and study and carry them out steadily through experiments.

At present, there are tremendous potentials in the turnaround rate of vehicles and vessels as well as in the service capability and utilization ration of equipment. In order to mobilize these potentials and make fuller use of them, we must rely on co-ordination and cooperation. For instance, by organizing a certain portion of motor vehicles from government offices, enterprises and business units into integrated enterprises on the basis of equality and mutual benefits, the transportation efficiency of motor vehicles can be greatly increased. It is estimated that the transportation capacity of the whole country can be increased by more than 10 percent through the single effort of organizing joint transport service of railways, highways, waterways and between nearby communities. This will also provide convenience for both owners of cargo and passengers.

After the downfall of the "gang of four," measures have been continuously adopted to solve the problems in people's daily lives regarding "clothing, food, housing and transportation." There is a great deal of "transportation" work for the transport departments to do, such as solving problems of traffic congestion, improving the quality of transportation work and reducing the number of traffic accidents. [paragraph continues]

The communication departments at various levels must regard the solution of the problem concerning the "travel difficulties" among urban and rural people as an important matter concerning the livelihood of the masses and keep a firm grip on it by effectively doing a good job in organizing and managing passenger transport services. The safety of passengers must be placed above everything else so that passengers can reach their destination safely, on schedule, conveniently and comfortably. To perfect the laws and regulations on communications and transportation is one of the projects of fundamental importance in building our communications and transportation service. We must review past experiences and strive to work out a series of comparatively systematic laws, rules and regulations as quickly as possible in order to insure good order and safety management in communications and transportation, and to enable communications departments and the broad masses of people to have laws to observe and regulations to follow.

Communications and transportation construction needs a long period of time. It takes 2 or 3 years, and even 7 or 8 years, to build a railroad, a highway or a berth and to harness a river. On the whole, our country will continue to face the contradiction of having insufficient transportation forces during the 1980's. Doing a good job in communications and transportation is not only a task of the communications departments but also a common responsibility of each department of the national economy. For instance, paying attention to the rational flow of direction while allocating and transferring supplies, increasing the washing and dressing capacity while delivering ores, and so on and so forth will unanimously and effectively reduce the waste of transport means and alleviate the pressure on transportation. As long as every one pays attention to communications and transportation services and strengthen this weak link, communications and transportation can definitely be placed in a vanguard position.

REMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR URGES SUPPORT FOR PIG BREEDING

HK031137 Beijing REMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 80 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Support Pig Breeding by Promoting Sales and Purchases"]

[Text] Last year, most areas reaped a bumper agricultural harvest. The state also increased the purchase price of pigs in larger folds and promoted a greater development in pig production. Since the second half of last year, the pig purchases increased rapidly. The slack season was not slack and the busy season was even busier. The quantity of meat per pig also markedly increased. This is one of the hallmarks of our country's improved economic situation. This was the excellent situation in the pork management work that had not appeared in the past 20 years.

The new situation opened up new areas. At present, the peasants still have a lot of pigs for sale, but sales are not rapid. The peasants have difficulty selling their pigs. In some areas, there are already signs of a reduction in sows and in the price of piglets. These problems are worthy of serious attention. The current pressing issue is to increase the sale of pigs. Only by selling more can we earn more and protect the peasants' activism for pig breeding.

It is a good thing to raise more pigs. To have more meat is always better than to have less meat. This situation did not come about easily. We must be concerned about the overall situation, about production and about improvement in the people's living standard, adopt resolute and effective measures, and strive to increase the sale of pigs.

The development of pig production relies on policy. The current policy of encouraging pig breeding must be stabilized and should not be changed easily. To maintain production stability, we can earn a little less money and increase sales. Recently, Sichuan, Hunan and other provinces adopted the method of financial compensation for selling pork at reduced prices. In this way, there will be more initiative in purchasing and sales work. The markets for the increased sale of pork are mainly in the countryside. [paragraph continues]

In the past, when there were fewer pigs, the peasants supported the state and the cities. Now, when there are more pigs, the peasants should be allowed to eat more. In short, the amount of meat consumption by the people in our country's cities and countryside is very low. Currently adopting the method of having the state compensate the people and particularly the peasants to eat more meat is beneficial to both the people and the state. In a word it is favorable for promoting production and pig breeding.

To increase pork sales, it is necessary to change some unsuitable methods. For example, when there was a short supply of pork in the past, many areas were managed by the state commercial departments in a unified way. Now there have been some changes in the situation. Management should be carried out through many channels. In addition to management by state commercial departments, both production teams and individuals should also be allowed to slaughter pigs for their own consumption and to sell. It is also necessary to allow the basic-level supply and marketing cooperatives, brigades and production teams to sell pork on a commission basis. In short, it is necessary to organize forces from all circles and mobilize them to make it convenient for the masses to purchase meat. Only by doing so can the sales be rapidly increased.

The staff and workers of the state commercial departments in the cities and countryside must actively improve their services, get rid of their bureaucratic style, increase the number of selling points, adopt various measures, expand their management and try their best to meet the needs of all the consumers in the cities and countryside. Some areas have done this and the results have been good.

The short, busy season of pig purchasing in many areas has arrived. Sichuan and other provinces and municipalities have grasped the link of pork sales without losing the opportune moment, promoted purchasing with sales and promoted production with purchasing. Their determination is great and their action is rapid. This method is worthy of promotion. All areas must mobilize themselves as soon as possible.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON DEVELOPMENT OF FRESHWATER FISHERY

HK040909 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Pay Serious Attention to and Develop Freshwater Fishery"]

[Text] There are many inland rivers in our country. Lakes, water reservoirs and ponds dot our land. Total freshwater area is approximately 250 million mu. If we are able to fully utilize water areas which can be used for breeding fish to develop freshwater fishery hand in hand with the development of marine fishery, then we will be able to provide abundant aquatic products to the people in the cities and countryside.

With excellent conditions for developing freshwater fishery, what is the reason for the difficulty in fish supplies? The reason is that both freshwater and marine fishery have suffered from the interference of the ultraleftist line. The development of freshwater fishery had been criticized as taking the capitalist road, and enthusiasm for breeding fish in communes and production brigades had been damped. Due to blind reclamation of lakes to build farmland, the filling of ponds to plant grains and the building of dams across rivers, passageways for migration of fish between rivers, lakes and the sea were destroyed. With the additional factor of industrial pollution, fishery resources suffered great damage. In the 1950's, the natural catch each year was 600,000 tons. In the 1960's, the catch was down to 400,000 tons, and in the 1970's, down to 300,000 tons. To turn the tide of this downward trend, we must first totally eliminate the pernicious effect of the ultraleftist line in our guiding thought. We must further overcome the lopsided thinking of "if grain production does not surpass the target set by the national program for agricultural development, then we do not have time for fishery" and "take grain as the key link, disregard all other things" and rectify the mistaken idea that opening up more channels of development for communes and brigades in the rural areas and developing fishery would mean taking the capitalist road. [paragraph continues]

Fishery is an organic part of agriculture. Agriculture and fishery help each other forward. The development of fishery is beneficial to consolidating and strengthening the collective economy, increasing the income of commune members, improving the condition of market supplies, expanding the sources of export goods and raising the living standard of the people. We should give freshwater fishery its appropriate position of importance and devote the proper amount of financial and material resources and efforts to it in order to change the long existing difficult situation of fish supplies.

To develop freshwater fishery, our development must gradually move from natural methods of fishing to artificial breeding and fish culture. This will be the inevitable course of fishery development. To depend solely on the blessings of mother nature is never enough to satisfy the people's growing demand for aquatic products. Our country has a long historical tradition of fish culture. After hundreds and thousands of years of selection and cultivation by the working people, we now have a number of fine species suitable for artificial breeding and a relatively complete and organized system of cultivation and breeding techniques. We must carry on and develop this system. At present, water areas used for breeding have not even reached two-thirds of the total area suitable for breeding. The production level in most breeding areas is rather low. There are still much potential in this aspect. Departments in charge of aquatic products and water conservancy must make full use of these water areas to develop the fish culture industry.

The development of freshwater fishery requires correct guiding policies and the mobilization of the enthusiasm of various sectors for fish culture, particularly the enthusiasm of communes and brigades in the rural area and that of the peasants. The fishery production output of rural communes and production brigades constitutes 90 percent of freshwater fishery total production output. The mobilization of rural communes, brigades and peasants to widely carry out freshwater fish culture, depending on the conditions of the locality, and to supply nearby cities and town with fishery products to reduce a few links in transporting these products, will not only solve the problem of fish supplies for people in the cities, but will also solve the problem of fish supplies for the broad masses of peasants.

To develop freshwater fishery, we must determine the rights of utilization and jurisdiction over water areas. All our country's water areas could come under the management of the state or the joint management of the state and the communes and brigades, or be allocated for the use of communes and brigades after decisions are made from consultations between leading organs and units concerned. Water areas put under the jurisdiction of the collective will be managed by the commune or brigade within which territory they fall. Scattered small water holes and ponds unsuitable for collective management could be put under the charge of individual commune members with specific production quotas assigned to them. Some could even be completely allocated for commune members to run. The experience of some localities has proven that putting small water holes and ponds under the charge of commune members who are experienced in fish culture with fixed production quotas assigned could raise the volume of production to twice the original output. This would be beneficial to the state, the collective and the individual. The development of family fish culture by commune members without affecting collective production should be encouraged. Once the rights of utilization and jurisdiction over breeding grounds, including those allotted as home base and fish culture areas to the fishing people who live on boats, are determined, the trust of the people should be won. The rights should enjoy the protection of the laws of the state and not be changed without any valid reason. On the question of distribution and marketing policies of aquatic products, whether it be state-run or collectively-run fish culture enterprises, after fulfilling their tasks in handing over the state's share and selling to the state, they should be allowed to have a free hand in handling the remainder of the produce. Fish cultivated by commune member families are like livestock and poultry raised in their backyards--the commune members can do whatever they like with them--they can use them for their own food, sell them to the state or sell them at country fairs.

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, various localities have been seriously implementing the party's principles and policies on accelerating the development of agriculture. Some areas have started to attach some importance to fishery. There have been some achievements in the readjustment of freshwater fishery. However, the development has been uneven. Many localities are still not paying enough attention to freshwater fishery and many water areas suitable for fish culture are still idle. The solution of the freshwater fishery problem does not only concern the departments in charge of aquatic products. It also concerns many other departments. Unified measures should be taken. Party committees at different levels should strengthen their leadership over this work, organize the efforts of various sectors concerned and unite as one to develop freshwater fishery.

BELJING WANBAO CRITICIZES CENSORSHIP OF LITERATURE, ART

HK020941 BELJING WANBAO in Chinese 19 May 80 p 3

[Article by Ji Zhe: "Guide, Don't Beat to Death"]

[Text] The recent discussions on the social influence of literature and art have aroused the attention of various circles. Undoubtedly, every literary and art work has its social influence. However, during the discussions, some comrades put forward all evidence to prove that some long-appraised works are evil and guilty of the most heinous crimes. A rape committed by a young person is attributed to his seeing the film "The Red and the Black" while a theft committed by a teenager is attributed to his seeing the film "Tramp." Another evidence put forward is that some comrades "feel sick after listening to the 15 prize-winning songs." It seems that all these literary and art works are the opium that is destroying the spirit of the people and the chief criminal propagating sex and violence. Since "practice" has proven that these works produce evil consequences, it is a "truth" that these works should be "censored." As a result, people wonder what kind of flowers and grass should be kept in the garden of a hundred flowers.

I think every work of literature and art has a different influence in terms of its historical and social context and in relation to the level of understanding and personal experiences, ideology and literary accomplishments of the public. Just as Lu Xun has said, "The Dream of the Red Chamber" is interpreted differently by readers of different views: "Confucian classicists regard it as 'the book of changes.' Neo-Confucians think it is obscene, gifted scholars say it is lingering and touching, revolutionaries say it is anti-Manchu, gossip-mongers regard it as secrets of the palace." So, it means different things to different people. I remember that in the 1950's, Ma Yue (a young boy in the famous pictorial poster "We Love Peace") played the game of burning the blockhouse in the backyard of his primary school after seeing the film "The Grain Supply Center at Shajadian." The game caused a small fire. The effect of the film on Ma Yue was that he burned a blockhouse. Can we say that this film provokes people to start fires? Of course not.

It is really distressing to see young people commit crimes. Although they may have read some literary and art works, we should not attribute all their crimes to these works. We must criticize the social atmosphere which has been so corrupt for more than 10 years, examine our guidance work, mobilize everyone to attract, educate and influence thousands upon thousands of people by means of socialist art and literature. Some schools are guiding their students in film appreciation. This practice is worth recommending.

The primary task of the press is to guide readers to read and understand the books they read. Some people think that good things must be flowers and silk and bad things must be chaff and dog droppings. Such practice of "praising and condemning to extremes" is harmful to the flourishing of literature and art.

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BRIEFS

SPIIDERS CONTROL RICE PESTS--Changsha, 18 May--Chinese scientists have successfully brought under control two rice insect pests, the plant-hopper and the leaf-hopper, by using paddy spiders. Professor Yin Changmin and Associate Professor Wang Hongquan at Hunan Teachers' College, who have studied spiders for more than 20 years, found that each paddy spider can kill 7 to 12 plant-hoppers or leaf-hoppers per day. They chose, out of 100 species of paddy spiders, 5 for experiments in some communes in Xiangyin County, Hunan Province. By using their method, each hectare of paddy fields is protected by more than a million spiders. Pesticides seldom need to be sprayed even during the insect pests' most damaging time. The Lihu production brigade in Beihu commune has used the method for 3 years. Last year, the paddy field pesticide cost for the brigade was lowered to 9 yuan per hectare while that for the county as a whole was up to 100 yuan. Wang Hongquan said that biological control helps reduce pesticide pollution and maintain the ecological balance of the paddy fields. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0244 GMT 18 May 80 OW]

JIANGXI HOLDS FOURTH CONGRESS OF LITERATURE, ART WORKERS

Opening Session

HK010658 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 80

[Summary] The Fourth Jiangxi Provincial Congress of Literature and Art Workers opened in Nanchang on 31 May. The opening ceremony was attended by Yang Shangkui, Bai Dongcai, Ma Jikong, Liu Junxiu, Di Sheng, Liu Zhonghou, Wu Ping, Fang Zhichun, Zhang Lixiong, Xin Junjie, Zhao Zhijian, Xu Qin, Li Fangyuan, Xie Xianghuang, Li Shizhang, Hu Delan, Zhong Ping, Lai Shaoyao, Pan Shisan, He Shikun, Sheng Handing, Zhu Kaiquan and Liu Jianhua, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, Jiangxi Military District, and the provincial CPPCC.

Li Dingkun, chairman of the third provincial literature and art federation and director of the provincial culture bureau, presided at the opening ceremony. (Yu Lin), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP committee and head of the preparatory group for the provincial literature and art federation, delivered the opening speech. He recalled that the previous Jiangxi conference of literature and art workers had been held in 1962. Since then literature and art had to endure the 10-year catastrophe of the Cultural Revolution. He then said: "The tasks of this congress are to study in-depth the spirit of the Fourth National Congress Literature and Art Circles, sum up the positive and negative experiences of the province's literature and art front over the past 30 years, discuss the tasks and plans for the province's literature and art work in the new period, revise the charters of the provincial literature and art federation and its various associations, and elect the leadership organs of the federation and the associations."

Provincial CCP committee Secretary Ma Jikong then spoke. After congratulating the province's literature and art workers on their achievements, he called on them to do well in insuring that literature and art serve the four modernizations. He said: "We hope that the literature and art workers of the province will continue to emancipate their minds. Specifically, we must be emancipated from the spiritual fetters of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and from the modern superstition they created. We must be emancipated from feudalist and capitalist ideology and from the influence, which exists to a serious extent, of the narrow-minded vision and force of habit of small producers. We must be emancipated from dogmatism in literature and art and from the influence of all types of idealist and metaphysical concepts. Only by being emancipated from these non-Marxist and even anti-Marxist spiritual fetters can we return to the correct road of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and uphold the four basic principles."

"Emancipating the mind and upholding the four basic principles are identical. Mental ossification and failure to study new conditions and solve new problems are wrong. It is also wrong to set emancipating the mind against upholding the four basic principles. Judging by the actual situation in our province, there is still a lot of work to do to continue to emancipate our minds and overcome mental ossification and semi-ossification. Of course, we must also guard against interference from the right."

Ma Jikong said: "We must persistently follow the orientation advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong, 'literature and art to serve the broadest segment of the masses, and first to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers,' persistently follow the principles of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend, weeding through the old to bring forth the new and making foreign things serve China and ancient things serve the present."

"We must advocate various forms and styles of free development and (?competition) in literary and artistic creation. We must advocate free discussion between different viewpoints and schools on the theory of literature and art. We must create an environment and atmosphere most suited to the prosperous development of literature and art." Ma Jikong went on to call for the discovery and cultivation of talent and the building of a powerful literature and art force. At present this force is not strong enough. Literature and art workers must be encouraged to go into the fiery struggles of building the four modernizations."

Ma Jikong emphasized: "The party is the core force leading our socialist cause. To develop socialist literature and art, it is necessary to strengthen and improve party leadership over literature and art work. Party committees at all levels must attach importance to the status and role of literature and art in building the four modernizations. It is extremely wrong to attach little importance to literature and art work and regard it as unnecessary. Leaders at all levels must get a good grasp of literature and art work. They must both strengthen and improve party leadership. Comrades leading literature and art work must make efforts to study its characteristics and laws, follow the party's principles and policies and act in accordance with the laws of literature and art. They must certainly not adopt simple and rough methods or arbitrarily pin labels on literature and art workers, beat them with sticks or grab them by the pigtails."

"Literature and art creation is complicated mental labor. Those involved in it must bring into play their individual creative abilities. The leaders should not interfere in the question of what to write and how to write it. However, this certainly does not mean that we can abandon leadership and let things freely go their own way. We should put forward demands on literature and art workers and provide guidance and conduct criticism regarding deviations and errors appearing in their work."

Speeches of greeting were also delivered by (Gao Guitian), vice chairman of the provincial federation of the trade union, Hu Jufen, deputy secretary of the provincial CYL committee; Zhu Danhua, director of the provincial women's federation; (Li Feng), deputy director of the Political Department of the Jiangxi Military District; and Lu Liang, director of the provincial Education Department.

Report Outlines Future Tasks

HK020654 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpts] The Fourth Jiangxi Provincial Literature and Art Workers Congress continued in full session on the afternoon of 31 May. Li Dingkun, chairman of the third provincial federation of literature and art, delivered a report entitled "Unite, Promote the Prosperity of Literature and Art, and Make Still Greater Contributions to Stimulating the Building of the Four Modernizations."

Comrade Li Dingkun first reviewed the tortuous course of literature and art work in the province and the achievements scored in the 30 years since the founding of the state, and spoke on the excellent situation of literature and art work since the gang of four were smashed.

Comrade Li Dingkun then summed up four basic experiences in literature and art work since the founding of the state, and especially since the third provincial congress of literature and art workers.

1. On the question of the relationship between literature and art on the one hand and politics on the other. Experience has told us that literature and art and politics are closely related and that at no time can literature and art be divorced from politics. However, we must certainly not take a simplified view of the relationship between literature and art and politics.

Practice has long proven the erroneous nature of demanding that literature and art be co-ordinated with temporary, specific and direct political tasks [words indistinct] and write, sing and act plays about the central tasks. We just demand that literature and art serve socialism and the four modernizations in accordance with its own characteristics and laws.

2. On the question of the "double hundred" principle. It is wrong to set the "double hundred" principle against upholding the four basic principles or to regard letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend as bourgeois liberalization. In the past, the "double hundred" principle could not be properly implemented for much of the time due to interference from the left.

3. On the question of praising and exposing. Praise and exposure are by no means opposed to each other; they are two aspects of a single issue. The key lies in what stand you take, what you praise and what you expose. The aim of praise and exposure is identical; to promote the development and growth of positive things and speed up the demise of reactionary and backward things. It is one-sided and wrong to hold that the task of literature and art is only to expose the dark side of society. It is also one-sided and wrong to hold that literature and art may only praise and may not expose.

4. On the question of carrying forward and renovating the heritage of literature and art.

In the last part of his report, Comrade Li Dingkun put forward the future tasks for literature and art work:

1. Discover and cultivate talent and build up a Red and expert literature and art force. First we must cherish our existing talent. During the tyranny of Lin Biao and the gang of four, these comrades suffered tremendous persecution which left many scars and wounds. Since the gang of four were smashed, the party policy on intellectuals has gradually been implemented, and they have been able to make their own contributions afresh to the cause of socialist literature and art. However, at present there are still many leftover problems, which we have not been able to solve well. In some places intellectuals have not been employed as a force for the party to rely on. The fruits of their labor have not been given the proper respect. Unless we fully and seriously implement the party policy on intellectuals, it will not be possible to mobilize all positive factors that can be mobilized and bring their activism and creativity into play. This will be extremely unfavorable for our literature and art cause. While cherishing the existing talent, we must also make great efforts to discover and cultivate new talent and develop new forces. This is an urgent strategic task.

2. Study assiduously and improve our political and artistic qualities. At present, certain comrades set emancipating the mind against upholding the four basic principles, regard breaking into forbidden areas as the same as bourgeois liberalization, and interpret paying attention to social effects as "retraction" in principles and policies, and so on. These are all one-sided subjectivist ideas. We must closely link our study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with reality, and strive to master and apply in a full and accurate way the scientific system and basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and use these basic theories to study and solve new situations and problems constantly appearing in the practice of literature and art.

3. Make great efforts in creation and produce more and better works.

4. Strengthen literature and art criticism and theoretical research and stimulate creation.

5. Strengthen and improve leadership over literature and art work and improve the work style.

SHANGHAI WORKERS SLOWDOWN DISRUPTS DUMPLING SUPPLY

OW050530 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] An incident of collective slowing down was reported at the Chinese steamed meat dumpling and dumpling soup department under the Shashi eating house in Shanghai's Huangpu District on 13 May. Supply for the evening market was discontinued for a certain period, creating a very bad influence and tremendous inconvenience.

The incident involved workers of the swing shift group of the department responsible for supplying Chinese steamed meat dumplings and dumpling soup. Determined to get a bigger bonus, the head of this group and two other employees went to the office of the Shashi eating house at 1300 on 13 May. They demanded that the dumpling supply be discontinued and that they do something else that is easier and profitable. They also demanded that all shop windows be removed. They were told by the party branch secretary of the eating house that this decision must be made by the manager after he returned.

After returning to the shop strongly dissatisfied, the head of this group told his deputy: "I am not going to work today." Under his influence, several other workers began to adopt a wait-and-see attitude and held a sit-down protest to slow down business, thus stopping the supply of meat dumplings. They later stopped making dumpling soup. As a result, the business of the entire group was stopped, ruining some 55 jin of fresh meat for dumpling soup.

The leading personnel of the Shashi eating house regarded the incident as a very serious matter. Considering the fairly good attitude displayed by most of the workers in admitting their errors, the leading personnel handled the incident with leniency. At a meeting of staff members and workers called on the afternoon of 22 May, a decision was announced to remove the head of the group from his post. Other workers of the group who participated in the sit-down protest to slow down business were handled as staying away from work without leave or good reason. Another decision was made to suspend other workers which involved a day of work without pay. The head and the deputy head of this group and two other workers were told to compensate for the economic losses caused by the slowdown.

Radio Editorial Comment

OW050532 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] In connection with the above-mentioned news report, this station carries an editor's note as follows:

The staff members and workers of every single socialist enterprise in our country must consciously observe labor discipline and work hard to serve the masses of people. To get a bigger bonus, the personnel of an entire group under the department supplying meat dumplings and dumpling soup to the Shashi eating house engaged in a slowdown and went so far as to stop business without considering the needs of consumers and work discipline. Such a practice is extremely wrong. Although a handful of individuals were involved in this serious incident, it clearly shows that the pernicious influence of extreme individualism advocated by Lin Biao and the gang of four and other remaining effects caused by the lack of organization and discipline have not yet been thoroughly eliminated. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to strictly criticize, educate and handle the handful of workers who have violated labor discipline, especially those who took the initiative to make trouble. The leading personnel of our enterprises should also constantly strengthen both management and education at all times and adhere to rules and regulations so as to avoid the occurrence of similar incidents.

SHANGHAI MEETING DISCUSSES WORKER PROMOTION POLICY

CW041443 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] According to a JIEFANG RIBAO report, the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and the Shanghai Municipal People's Government recently held a meeting to make arrangements for promotions for the municipality's staff members and workers. The meeting called on leaders at all levels to fulfill this task by stages and groups in a planned and down-to-earth way. The promotion campaign is of immediate concern to the staff and workers. It has a bearing on developing the excellent situation of stability and unity and also on accelerating the four modernizations. Promotion work is a major issue of great concern to the staffers and workers.

The municipal party committee and the municipal people's government have called on party and government organs at all levels to effectively strengthen their leaders and fulfill this task well as an important work now by devoting some time and organizing some personnel for the job. Leading cadres at all levels must personally attend to this work with steady steps and meticulous planning and must avoid hasty actions. Organizations at all levels must do effective ideological and political work among staff and workers from the beginning to the end and encourage staffers and workers to make greater contributions to the four modernizations.

It is necessary to persist in the principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." Evaluations should be made based on work attitude, technical skill and contributions should be the primary factor in selecting the best staffers and workers for promotion. It is necessary to oppose egalitarianism. During the evaluation, both leaders and the masses must carry out full discussions and make repeated consultations. A promotion should not be made on the words of leaders alone, nor should it be made with a laissez-faire attitude. Promotions should serve to encourage those who have been promoted, and make those who have not been promoted feel that they still have hope.

It is necessary to use the present promotion campaign to further arouse the enthusiasm of staff members and workers; to promote stability, unity and the campaign to increase production and practice economy; and to victoriously fulfill this year's national economic plan and various other tasks.

The municipal party committee and the municipal people's government have also called on organs at all levels to strictly abide by the State Council's related regulations. Promotions should not be made indiscriminately, nor based on favoritism or for purposes of achieving selfish ends. Violators should be strictly handled.

BRIEFS

ANHUI FIRE PREVENTION MEETING--The Anhui Provincial People's Government on 23 May called a telephone meeting on fire prevention during wheat harvesting. The meeting urged all localities to fully understand the importance of fire prevention during wheat harvesting and take effective measures to protect wheat fields. Simultaneously with giving full publicity on fire prevention and training more fire prevention personnel, safety inspection should be launched in all wheat threshing grounds so as to make sure all equipment is in good condition. The telephone meeting was presided over by (Wang Huizhou), deputy secretary general of the provincial people's government. Also present was Cheng Guanhua, vice governor of Anhui. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 80 CW]

ANHUI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EXPERTS--According to a report by ANHUI RIBAO; the provincial foreign trade bureau has received the approval of the Anhui Provincial People's Government to recruit a number of people who are proficient in one of three foreign languages, i.e. English, Japanese or German, to reinforce the foreign trade personnel. All staff members and workers of various units in Hefei Municipality under 40 years of age may apply for the foreign trade job. Those who pass an examination will be assigned to various posts under the provincial foreign trade bureau. Workers who are selected may be promoted to the status of cadres after 1 year of successful service. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 80 OW]

ANHUI HIGHWAY WORK CONFERENCE--Anhui Province recently held a provincial highway work conference in Hefei. The conference summed up 1979 work and set 1980 tasks concerning highway maintenance and construction. According to the conference, asphalt highways in Anhui total 6,268 kilometers, accounting for 60 percent of the total arterial highways in the province. The conference called on cadres and workers of the highway department to concentrate their efforts on highway repair and maintenance. Meng Jiaqin, vice governor of Anhui Province, addressed the conference. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 80]

FUJIAN NITROGEN FIXATION PROCESS--Fuzhou, 23 May--The prototype of fixing the active center of the nitrogen enzyme which is conducive to nitrogen fixation was developed in Fuzhou and Xiamen, Fujian, last year. The Fujian People's Government awarded it the major scientific achievement award in 1978 and 1979. The chemical simulation of biological nitrogen-fixation is a frontier science budding in foreign countries in the 1960's. It will lead to a technological breakthrough in the manufacture of synthetic ammonia. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0133 GMT 23 May 80 OW]

FUJIAN ELECTRONICS SYMPOSIUM--Fujian's electronics industry departments held an awards presentation on 27 May to commend advanced collectives and individuals who had made outstanding contributions to Fujian's electronics industry. A provincial symposium of advanced collectives and individuals in the electronics industry was held in Fuzhou from 23 to 27 May. Through long-term deliberations and appraisals before the symposium, 30 advanced collectives and 31 advanced individuals were selected. In addition, 10 Red Banner units and 10 standard-bearers with different specialized features were established. At the rally, brocade flags and certificates of commendation were presented to Red-banner units, individual standard-bearers and other advanced collectives and individuals. Before the presentations rally, Wu Hongxiang, Jin Zhaodian, Cai Li and Bi Jichang, leading comrades of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government, received the delegates and had a photograph taken together [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 27 May 80 HK]

JIANGSU EDUCATION MEETING--A meeting on education for young dependents of cadres and workers of provincial organs in Jiangsu was held in Nanjing on 27 May under the joint auspices of the Propaganda Department of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial women's federation and the party committee of provincial organs of Jiangsu. More than 3,000 cadres and workers attended. The meeting was addressed by Wang Haisu, Standing Committee member of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and vice governor of the province. Wang Haisu called on party organizations at various levels to attach importance to education among young people and urged the parents to educate their children as early as possible in cooperation with schools and neighborhoods. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 80 OW]

NANJING YOUTH EDUCATION--Since early this year, the Nanjing Municipal CCP Committee has called a series of Standing Committee meetings to discuss the questions of how to strengthen educational work among young people. In 1979, jobs were provided for some 74,000 youths in Nanjing, accounting for more than 60 percent of the city's unemployed youth. Aside from restoring and establishing part-time vocational schools for some 90,000 young workers, the city has also set up 33 neighborhood schools for 5,600 unemployed young people. The municipal party committee has urged all departments concerned and mass organizations to provide better and colorful spare-time recreational activities for young people. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 80 OW]

JIANGXI NATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL CONTEST--From 16 to 22 May, the Central Meteorological Bureau held the first national weather survey technical contest in Nanchang. Representatives from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country participated. Representatives from the Shanghai Meteorological Bureau won first place, with runners-up coming from Hubei and Guangxi. After the contest, the Jiangxi Meteorological Bureau immediately held a forum for meteorological workers in the province to study measures for improving quality of the province's forecasts. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 80 HK]

JIANGXI PROCURATORATE CONFERENCE--From 13 to 21 May, the Jiangxi People's Procuratorate held a conference of the chief procurators throughout the province. The participants demanded that the people's procuratorates at all levels in the province put into effect the law of criminal procedure before the end of 1980. After seriously summing up the problems and weaknesses that exist in their work, the participants discussed and studied the essential measures for fully implementing throughout the province the law of criminal procedure in the remaining 7 months of this year. It is also necessary to pay attention to selecting outstanding middle-age and young cadres who have higher cultural levels and a definite professional level for the leadership groups at all levels in the procuratorate organs. It is necessary to train the existing procuratorate cadres in a planned way, deal blows at active criminals and launch economic procuratorate work. Chen Keguang, chief procurator of the Jiangxi People's Procuratorate, spoke and presided over the conference. Also attending the conference and giving speeches were Xin Junjie, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee, and Xie Xianghuang, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 May 80 HK]

SHANDONG FARM MACHINERY--The Shandong Provincial People's Government recently held a provincial work conference on farm machinery management. The conference urged that efforts be made to grasp subsidiary projects and farm machinery management well and tap the present farm machinery potential. Qin Hezhen and Li Zhen, secretaries of Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke at the conference. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 May 80 SK]

SHANDONG GRAIN PROCUREMENT CONFERENCE--Shandong Province recently held a provincial work conference on summer grain procurement. The conference pointed out: The specific policies on procuring summer grain in 1980 will be generally carried out in accordance with the provisions of 1979. However, in procuring summer grains in 1980, we should persist in calculating grain output in a practical manner on the basis of basic accounting units, fix reasonable grain procurement quotas and let production teams conduct a unified sale. No matter what system of responsibility has been enforced in the collectives, all grains which are produced from collective farmland should be counted as collective output and should be included in total volume for food grain distribution. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 May 80 SK]

I. 5 Jun 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

P 1

YE JIANYING WRITES INSCRIPTION FOR GUANGDONG HISTORICAL SITE

HK290659 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Recently, Comrade Ye Jianying personally wrote the characters "Vanguard of the Northern Expedition" to be inscribed on a memorial tablet to be erected at the square in front of the old site of the headquarters of the former Ye Ting Independent Regiment. The old site of the headquarters of the Ye Ting Independent Regiment is one of the key historical sites to be preserved in the province. In 1959, when Zhu De, chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, came to inspect works in Zhaoqing, he wrote the words "Old Site of the Headquarters of the Independent Regiment" in his own handwriting for the signboard of the place. Numerous foreign guests and the masses from various localities have visited the site since its formal inauguration on 1 October 1959. Through historical relics of the revolution, the site presented the story of the revolutionary activities of the Ye Ting Independent Regiment in Zhaoqing under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party during the period of the first revolutionary civil war and its later activities as the advance force of the northern expedition.

During the northern expedition, the Ye Ting Independent Regiment was ever-victorious. It was credited with many remarkable victories on the battlefield. It gained fame as the "iron army" and performed great feats well-known at home and abroad. The site is a place for educating the people on patriotism and the revolutionary tradition.

Late last year, Li Jianzhen, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, came to visit the site. Recently, Comrade Li Jianzhen personally invited Comrade Ye Jianying to write the inscription. At present, preparations for erecting the memorial tablet are moving ahead rapidly.

GUANGZHOU REISSUES NOTICE ON CURBING 'UNHEALTHY TRENDS'

HK290306 Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] The Guangzhou municipal CCP and revolutionary committees issued a notice on 17 May [year not given] on resisting unhealthy trends. The notice stipulated five regulations resolutely forbidding watching Hong Kong television, all kinds of gambling activities, organizing dances of a business nature, all feudal superstitious activities and all kinds of speculation.

The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and people's government reissued the notice on 20 May. It says: Since the pernicious influence of the 10 years of sabotage done by Lin Biao and the gang of four has not yet been eliminated, plus the fact that foreign contacts and tourist activities have increased, while we have not done enough in launching purposeful ideological education among the masses and organizing proper ~~recreational~~ activities, feudal and bourgeois ideology and life style have seriously corrupted our ranks, especially youths and juveniles. If we do not take immediate measures to curb the unhealthy trends in our society, they will not only corrupt our social mood and influence the healthy growth of the next generation, but will also weaken the revolutionary will of some of us. This may even lead to violating the law, disturbing social order, sabotaging stability and unity, and affecting the smooth progress of building the four modernizations.

The notice clearly stipulates: No unit or individual may erect VHF or fish-bone aerials for receiving Hong Kong television. Those which have been put up should be taken down immediately. From now on, factories and shops are forbidden to manufacture and sell mahjong sets. No unit or individual may organize any dances of business nature or in disguised business nature. Anyone who violates these rules will be severely punished. The notice demands that CCP and CYL members and revolutionary cadres, especially the leading cadres at all levels, set an example themselves in following these stipulations. Violators of the rules will be penalized by disciplinary measures.

NANFANG RIBAO STRESSES FINANCIAL WORK

HK250746 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 May 80

[Report on NANFANG RIBAO 23 May commentator's article: "There Are Bright Prospects for Increasing Income and Economizing Expenditure"]

[Excerpts] The article says: This is the first year of the new financial system practiced by our province with the approval of the central authorities. If we are unable to fulfill the financial income plan, there will be no guarantee for expenditure, and this is bound to affect the overall economic situation in the province. Hence, we must currently increase income and economize expenditure and insure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the financial tasks.

The state has assigned Guangdong to increase total industrial output value this year by 400 million yuan, more than half of which is to come from light industry products. The province itself is also prepared to increase this figure somewhat. Fulfilling the tasks of increasing production of these products is the major guarantee for increasing income and economizing expenditure and increasing our financial income. We must give priority in many aspects to supporting the development of these light and textile industries.

The article says: To increase income and economize expenditure, we must also continue to vigorously turn loss to profit. The state has demanded that the province cut its losses by 35 percent this year. We must give free rein to the masses to link cutting the losses with promoting the interests of the enterprises and the workers, rectify management by rectifying the leadership groups, and eliminate management-related losses within the first half of the year. It is necessary to levy economic sanctions against enterprises which continue to show management-related losses in the second half of the year, and also enterprises which make losses in addition to those covered by state subsidy. Such sanctions should take the form of refusal to issue funds or loans to them, halting their production for rectification and so on. During the period that production is halted for rectification, these enterprises will not be issued funds, no bonuses will be paid, and wage readjustment and upgrading of workers will be suspended.

GUANGXI RIBAO COMMENTS ON PRODUCTION, ECONOMY DRIVE

HK010703 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 May 80

[Report on GUANGXI RIBAO 30 May editorial: "Mobilize the Masses' Activism and Achieve the Target of Increasing Production and Income"]

[Excerpts] The Guangxi regional work conference on increasing production and practising economy and increasing income and economizing expenditure, convened by the regional people's government, has victoriously concluded.

The total value of the region's industrial output from January to April was 14.17 percent greater than in the corresponding period of last year. The financial income of many prefectures, municipalities and counties and the amount of profit handed over to the state by many enterprises showed increases compared with the corresponding period of last year. However, we must realize that our growth rate cannot be called great compared with progressive provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and with the demands of the development of the situation, and our level of increasing income is relatively low. Production development is very uneven between different prefectures, municipalities and enterprises. Some increase production without increasing income, while some have registered declines in both production and income. This requires that we make greater efforts in developing production, increasing income and reducing expenditure.

In Guangxi, the amount of tax and profit paid to the state each year by industrial and communications departments account for about 80 percent of the region's entire financial income. Whether or not we can achieve the aim of increasing production and income in these departments is therefore directly related to the overall situation of the region's financial income and affects the development of the national economy in the region. We must teach the workers to bear the overall situation in mind, spontaneously share the burden of the difficulties with the state, and take practical action to increase income for the state.

Unswervingly implementing the various effective economic policies and maintaining the continuity and stability of policies is the most fundamental method for mobilizing the activities of the enterprise workers and achieving the aim of increasing production and income. The experiences of a number of prefectures and municipalities in the region show that wherever the party's economic policies are seriously implemented, the activism of the enterprise workers is mobilized, and industrial production is carried out in a vigorous way, the result is increased production and income. The party Central Committee and State Council have recently issued clear stipulations on a number of economic policies. The regional CCP committee and people's government have made specific arrangements on how to implement the party's economic policies in connection with the actual conditions in the region. This is a favorable condition for doing a good job of industrial production.

Expanding enterprise decisionmaking rights is an important way to mobilize the activism of enterprise workers. The results of expansion of decisionmaking rights should be increased income for the enterprise and the individual, and a still greater increase in state income.

To further promote regulation by market mechanism under the guidance of the state plans is another major reform for mobilizing the activism of enterprise workers and stimulating industrial production. In light of actual conditions in Guangxi, we must grasp three points in promoting regulation by market mechanism: 1) It must be carried out under the guidance of the state plans; 2) the policies, including the price policies, must not be violated; 3) speculative activities are forbidden. Within these guidelines, the more regulation by market mechanism, the better.

It is necessary to distinguish between regulation by market mechanism and buying and selling at negotiated prices. Negotiated-price products are mostly small third-category commodities. Regulation by market mechanism can be put into effect in first- and second-category products. For instance, steel, tractors and so on can all be put on the market; however, the prices of these products must follow the fixed state prices and cannot be negotiated. In carrying out regulation by market mechanism, it is necessary to guard against blindness. The prefectures, municipalities, trades and enterprises must be sure to act in the light of local conditions and bring their local superiorities into play, and produce more high quality traditional and brand products.

There are still many things we are not familiar or conversant with in socialist regulation by market mechanism. Only by ceaselessly practicing and summing up experiences and providing skillful guidance can we seriously solve well the problems on our road of advance.

QIAO XIAOGUANG ATTENDS GUANGXI CHILDREN'S DAY TEA PARTY

HK01025⁴ Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 31 May 80

[Summary] The Guangxi Regional CCP Committee held a Children's Day tea party in Nanning on 31 May, attended by primary and middle school teachers, kindergarten teachers, instructors of Young Pioneers, and "three-good" students.

Also present were Qiao Xiaoguang, Zhao Maoxun, Liang Huaxin, Luo Libin and (Ye Pei), responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, the regional people's government and the regional CPPCC. Luo Libin, member of the Standing Committee of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government, presided.

Regional CCP committee First Secretary Qiao Xiaoguang and Secretary Zhao Maoxun spoke at the tea party, stressing the importance of doing a good job in educating the children. They hoped that children throughout the region would study Vice Chairman Deng's inscriptions for ZHONGGUO SHAOJIAN BAO and the FUDAOYUAN ZAZHI. They also called on the leaders throughout the region to respect and cherish teachers and take good care of them.

CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS CLOSE OF HUBEI ATHLETIC MEET

HK310248 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 80

[Excerpts] The third Hubei secondary school students' athletic meet concluded on the afternoon of 29 May. A solemn closing ceremony was held in the Wuhan gymnasium on the same evening. Comrades Chen Pixian, Han Ningfu, Lu Wenyuan, Li Fuquan and (Zhao Fen), leaders of Hubei's party, government and army, attended the closing ceremony and presented prizes to those sports teams which scored first to sixth places in various group events.

Han Ningfu, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and provincial governor, spoke at the closing ceremony. He emphasized: Physical cultural work in the schools is an important matter which concerns the physical and mental health of an entire generation of young people. It is also an important matter which concerns China's four modernizations and the prosperity of the whole Chinese nation. The party committees at all levels and all government departments must concern themselves with and support school physical cultural work.

After the closing ceremony, the Hubei martial art team, the Hubei women's basketball team and the women's basketball team of the Wuhan PLA units gave excellent performances to congratulate the complete success of the athletic meet.

ZHANG CAIQIAN, CHEN PIXIAN ATTEND WUHAN CHILDREN'S DAY PARTY

HK020954 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Summary] The Wuhan Municipal CYL Committee, education bureau and women's federation held a garden party on 1 June for children in the municipality to celebrate Children's Day. "Zhang Caiqian, Chen Pixian, Liu Huinong and other responsible comrades from the Wuhan PLA units, Hubei Provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government, the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee, the municipal people's congress Standing Committee and the municipal people's government attended the get-together and happily spent the day with children."

Comrade Liu Huinong spoke. He hoped that all children would work in accordance with the proposals put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, set up revolutionary ideals and not let the older generation of revolutionaries down. He said: "It is necessary to actively participate in the education activities in 'I love the great socialist motherland' launched by the CYL organizations. We must cultivate patriotism, safeguard our democratic esteem and shoulder all difficult and heavy tasks. We must strive to be firm and aspirant young masters of our socialist motherland."

All participating responsible comrades enjoyed the dancing and singing performances along with the children.

HUMAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

Opening Session

HK010652 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The third session of the Fifth Hunan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee began on 30 May. The main points of the agenda of the session are: Convey Comrade Peng Zhen's talk at the national forum of responsible comrades of the standing committees of the people's congresses of all provinces, regions and municipalities directly under central authority; listen to reports by responsible comrades of the Hunan Provincial Planning Committee on the situation in the readjustment of Hunan's economy and in price control work, a report by a responsible comrade of the provincial commerce bureau on the work in commercial markets, and a report by a responsible comrade of the provincial people's procuratorate on the state of Hunan's procuratorial work and approve appointments and removals.

Guo Sen, Yin Ziming, Qi Shouliang, Wang Hanfu, Shi Bangzhi, Chen Xinmin and Liu Chunqiao, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, attended the session. Liu Fusheng, vice governor of Hunan, attended the meeting as an observer. Responsible comrades concerned of the provincial people's government and the provincial political and legal departments, as well as responsible comrades of the Standing Committee of some county and municipal people's congresses which have completed their pilot projects in direct election at the county level, were also invited to the meeting as observers.

On the morning of 30 May, Comrade Qi Shouliang conveyed Comrade Peng Zhen's important talk; and in the afternoon, the committee members conducted group discussions.

Report on Price Controls

HK020721 Changsha Hunan Provincial Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Provincial Planning Committee Vice Chairman (Zhang Deyuan) made a report at the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress Standing Committee on price control on 31 May. He pointed out: We should continuously launch in-depth price inspection and regulation work, and resolutely curb the unhealthy tendencies of arbitrary and discussed price rises and shifting the burden to others.

Comrade (Zhang Deyuan) said: In 1979 Hunan complied with the decision of the CCP Central Committee and State Council and greatly increased the agricultural and sideline product procurement prices, rationally raised the market prices of meat, rice, fish, poultry and other main nonstaple foodstuffs and related foods, and also gave the staff and workers price subsidies for nonstaple foodstuffs. This measure is very effective in mobilizing the production enthusiasm of the peasants, improving their living standard, speeding up agricultural production development, and increasing agricultural and sideline product procurement and supply. People in urban and rural areas are satisfied with the party's and government's important measures on price control. However, following the readjustment of nonstaple foodstuff prices, unhealthy tendencies of arbitrary and disguised price rises and shifting the burden to others have appeared. Although the unhealthy trends have basically been curbed through large-scale market price inspections since last year, there are still many problems in prices. Therefore, we must step up investigation and study, use effective measures, grasp price control, and continuously launch price inspection and regulation.

At present, we must put emphasis on inspecting the prices of grain, oil, vegetables, nonstaple foodstuffs, wood, coal and agricultural production materials which are closely related to the production and life of the urban and rural people. If there is any problem, it must be solved immediately. Provincial departments concerned should take the lead to inspect and regulate the incorrect tendency of arbitrary price rises and shifting the burden to others. They should also make specific arrangements for the work of price inspection and regulation in their own systems. There should be several inspections every year, and they should be made regular and systematic. Units and individuals who correctly carry out the price policy and abide by the price discipline must be praised and rewarded. Units which violate the price policy and sabotage price discipline must be punished. They must return illegal income. If it cannot be returned, they should pay it to the state financial departments. Persons concerned who disobey the state's price policy and discipline should be criticized and educated, punished, suffer economic sanctions or tried according to the law in light of the seriousness of the case.

Comrade (Zhang Deyuan's) report also made some specific measures and demands on price control in Hunan, in accordance with the price work principles and tasks set by the national price conference.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG INDUSTRY, COMMERCE--Total value of industrial output in Guangdong from January to April was 9.9 percent more than in the same period of last year, including a 13.6 percent rise in value of light and textile industrial output. Net purchases and sales by the commercial departments were respectively 11 and 14.8 percent higher than in the corresponding period of last year. Profits handed over to the state by state-owned industrial and commercial departments showed respective increases of 16.55 and 7.6 percent. The province has carried out a major inspection of financial and economic discipline during the period. Total financial expenditure in the province from January to April was 24.44 percent lower than in the corresponding of last year, including a 13.11 percent decrease in administrative expenditure. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 May 80 HK]

GUANGDONG FLOODING--In mid-April, heavy rain and rainstorms fell in most areas of Guangdong. In some areas, floods also occurred when the water level in the rivers rose. A total of 4.23 million mu of crops were affected. The production of early rice and the people's daily life were affected. At present, most of the crops have been relayed and replanted, while some have been planted with other crops. The hydroelectric power and material departments have provided various equipment and materials to crash repair the damaged water conservancy projects and the masses' houses. The departments concerned have also distributed relief grain and funds to the people in the affected areas. Zijin County was seriously affected. The people in this county are now mobilizing 60 percent of their laborers daily to replant the affected farmland and have repaired 70 percent of the affected water conservancy projects. The county CCP committee has allocated 100,000 yuan for relief funds, 150,000 yuan for water conservancy funds and 300,000 yuan for agricultural loans, and a large quantity of grain and fertilizer to help the communes and brigades in the affected areas rapidly resume production. In Foshan Prefecture, 800,000 mu of rice were flooded. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 May 80 HK]

GUANGDONG FRESHWATER FISH-BREEDING--Guangdong has achieved new developments in freshwater fish-breeding. During the last winter-spring period, Guangdong enlarged the areas of fish breeding by some 28,000 mu. At present, some 2 million mu of the some 3 million mu of water areas of mountain ponds and reservoirs in Guangdong which can be used for fish-breeding are being utilized. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 May 80 HK]

GUANGDONG EDUCATION FUNDS--The Guangdong Provincial People's Government recently approved the setting up of funds and a bonus system in the province's institutes of higher learning. The funds will come from the efforts of the staff and workers to increase income and reduce expenses without increasing burdens on the state as well as from the net profits of the farms and factories set up by the institutes and their income from scientific research. Some 60 percent of the funds will be used to augment teaching and scientific research equipment and develop production, while 40 percent will be used for collective welfare and bonuses for individuals. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 May 80 HK]

GUANGDONG FLOOD, TYPHOON FORECASTS--According to analyses of the Guangdong meteorological station, there will be more and earlier typhoons along the coastal areas of the province. These typhoons will approach 1 month earlier than last year and average 1 to 2 more than in previous years. The flood crests of the Zhu Jiu's will also be violent and early. On 14 May, the water level of the Bei River had reached 14.85 meters, close to the highest level ever recorded. To do a good job in preventing typhoons and floods, the departments concerned have allocated 21 million yuan to the various areas to repair dangerous sections of dams. The central authorities are also very concerned about the province's typhoon and flood prevention efforts and have allocated 3 million yuan of funds. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 26 May 80 HK]

GUANGDONG HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS--Guangdong's hydroelectric power stations have carried out economic regulations and raised the water levels of reservoirs. Compared with the same period last year, the capacities of reservoirs from this January to April increased by 85.5 percent, with an additional 185.5 million kilowatt-hours of electricity being generated. Hence, an average additional 1.53 million kilowatt-hours of electricity was generated every day. Since the beginning of May, there has again been an additional 2.1 million kilowatt-hours of electricity generated every day. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 May 80 HK]

HUBEI AUTONOMOUS COUNTY ESTABLISHED--The Laifeng Tujia Autonomous County was officially established on 21 May. The county is located on the southwestern border of Hubei. A rally was held on the same day in the county. (Liu Qicheng), secretary of the Laifeng County CCP committee, presided over the rally. He Dinghua, deputy leader of the Hubei provincial delegation, deputy director of the Hubei United Front Department and vice chairman of the Hubei CPPCC, read the message of greeting from the state. Zhang Xiulong, Standing Committee member of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and commander of the Hubei Military District, read the message of greetings from the Wuhan PLA units. Wang Hanzhang, vice provincial governor, read the message of greetings from the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, Hubei People's Government, Hubei CPPCC and Hubei Military District. Li Wei, leader of the Hubei delegation, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and secretary general, spoke. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 May 80 HK]

HUBEI AGRICULTURE COMMENTARY--The Hubei Radio Station commentary pointed out that the basic meaning of readjusting agriculture is to proceed from reality, make full use of the natural resources and labor resources, give play to our outstanding characteristics, tap all potentials and fully develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery. During autumn sowing in 1979, some areas did not grasp resisting drought and sowing and reaped less production in summer grain this year. It is also essential to properly readjust the areas sown to grain. However, if we do not pay attention to scientific farming and increasing the unit output, but only increase the areas sown to grain, we are bound to reduce the areas sown to oil-bearing crops, cotton and other economic crops. Therefore, to readjust the overall arrangement of agriculture is indeed a very important, difficult and complicated task. However, if we take the mass line, pay attention to investigation and study, analyze the typical examples and continuously discover and solve problems, we are bound to achieve our objective. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 May 80 HK]

HUNAN COTTON PRODUCTION--According to statistics from the departments concerned, by 10 May the peasants in Hunan have sown 2,525,000 mu of cotton. In accordance with cotton production in past years, the people in western, central and southern Hunan will not grow any cotton this year. Cotton growing will be concentrated in northern Hunan where the soil is more fertile and cotton production is higher. During cotton sowing this year, the weather was not good. However, the peasants have strengthened the tending of cotton farmland after sowing. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 21 May 80 HK]

HUNAN PRODUCTION INSPECTION--From late March to early May, the six inspection groups of the Standing Committee of the Hunan Provincial People's Congress inspected Yiyang, Changde, Lingling, Hengyang, Shaoyang, Yueyang, Qianyang, Chenzhou and Xiangtan prefectures, Changsha and Zhuzhou municipalities, and 40 counties with the participation of Wan Da, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; Guo Sen, Yin Ziming, Qi Shouliang, Wang Hanfu, Shi Bangzhi and Chen Ximin, vice chairmen. They went deep into the basic-level units in the communes and brigades and work shifts and team to investigate and study. They discovered that the people in the province have scored very great achievements in readjusting the national economy. At present, the situation of industrial and agricultural production is excellent. However, they also discovered some problems in readjustment. In the countryside, the structure of agriculture is still not very rational, and a diversified economy has not been properly developed. The policy of to each according to his work has not been completely implemented, the system of production responsibility is still not perfect and some areas lack long-term plans for developing agricultural production. In the cities, the light and textile industrial products still cannot meet the demands of the masses. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 19 May 80 HK]

HUNAN RIBAO PRODUCTION TEAM PROBLEMS--HUNAN RIBAO on 21 May published an article by (Hu Tianshi) which said that although the leadership groups of most of the 400,000 production teams in the province are good or comparatively better, a considerable number of backward production teams have many problems in their leadership groups. Some of them are not united, commune members are not friendly with one another, while others are selfish and some do not want to be cadres as they suffer more losses. It is therefore necessary to help every backward production teams build their leadership groups well in accordance with the ideological and organizational lines. The article said that it is essential to reward the basic-level cadres in the countryside and be concerned about their material interests. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 20 May 80 HK]

HUNAN EARLY RICE--A Hunan Radio contributing commentator revealed that the Hunan Agricultural Office recently held a forum on the growth of seedlings. The participants pointed out that despite the rain and low temperature and the postponement of seedling transplanting for several days, the weather had improved since May and the greening period of the seedlings was 3 to 4 days earlier than usual. There were 100,000 to 200,000 mu of basic seedlings in the province. The situation is encouraging. If tending the seedlings in the middle and late stages is done properly, there is a great hope of reaping a bumper harvest of early rice. The commentary urged that it is necessary to scientifically irrigate the farmland and prevent insect pests. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 80 HK]

HUNAN INTELLECTUALS--Some 268 university and secondary technical school graduates have taken up leadership posts in the various counties, municipalities, bureaus and communes in Chenzhou prefecture. There are 60,000 cadres in this prefecture including 20,000 with university and secondary technical school standards. Since June 1979, the prefectoral CCP committee had examined the cadres with university and secondary technical school standards and augmented the leadership groups at all levels. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 24 May 80 HK]

XIZANG FIGURES GRANTED NEW SOCIAL WORKING STATUS

OWC 50806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Lhasa, June 5 (XINHUA)--Fifty two patriotic Tibetan figures, who are former feudal lords, serf-owners or agents of feudal lords, have been granted the new social status as working people, according to a decision of the United Front Work Department of the Lhasa City Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Their original wage levels, which were lowered before, have been restored.

A spokesman for the department said that most of them had behaved well in the patriotic anti-imperialist struggle, in maintaining the unification of the country and in taking the socialist road, and that they had become self-supporting working people through years of education by the party and the government.

Many were deeply moved when they received the certificates for the change, printed in both the Han and Tibetan language. One of them, Rinchen 'Odzer, vice-chairman of the Lhasa Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, who is now a state functionary said: "I'll make more contributions to building a new Tibet."

CORRECTION TO HU YAOBANG LEADS GROUP TO XIZANG

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Hu Yaobang Leads Central Work Group to Xizang," published on page Q 2 of the 28 May issue of the People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT:

Paragraph one, line three should read: ...Political Bureau and general secretary of the CCP...

CORRECTION TO XIZANG RIBAO WELCOMING EDITORIAL

The following correction is made to the item entitled "XIZANG RIBAO Welcoming Editorial" published on page Q 3 of the 28 May issue of the People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT:

Paragraph one, line two should read: ...Political Bureau and general secretary of the CCP...

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU TRADE FAIR CONFERENCE--The Guizhou conference of industrial and commercial administration bureau directors was recently held in Guiyang. The participants held that there have not been sufficient efforts made to enliven Guizhou's urban and rural trade fairs. The marketing channels are somewhat blocked and still do not meet the production and livelihood needs of the people in the urban and rural areas. As a matter of fact, some districts have not yet opened their rural trade fairs. Hence, to further develop rural trade fairs and urban agricultural and sideline product markets, it is necessary to correct the practice of "excessive controls and restrictions," [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 27 May 80 HK]

GUIYANG YOUTH WORK--On 24 May, GUIZHOU RIBAO carried a newsletter and commentator's article about the work of the Guiyang Municipal CYL Committee on educating young delinquents. The article said that the young people who have gone astray urgently need the help of the people to change their ways. Various areas in society must coordinate their activities to help these young people. The CYL organizations at all levels have the outstanding responsibility for this task. The article stressed that educating and transforming the young people is of important significance for bringing up socialist young people, consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity and promoting the four modernizations. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 23 May 80 HK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

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DAQING DEMOTES INCOMPETENT CADRES TO GRASSROOTS LEVEL

OW022030 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0701 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Harbin, 1 Jun--Report by XINHUA correspondent Chen Jianfa: Since the beginning of this year, the Daqing underground operations command [jing xia zuo ye zhi hui bu 0064 0007 0155 2814 2172 2264 6752] has removed 50 incompetent leading cadres from their posts and sent them to grassroots units to work as workers. A new scene has emerged in the entire command--fewer cadres but higher work efficiency.

The command initiated some reforms to its cadre system in the 4th quarter of the last year. During that period they conducted an investigation on the current state of the cadre ranks. It was felt that to develop the modernization program, the leading cadres of enterprises must be professional who are proficient in their specific fields and who suit the needs of the modernization program. Measured by this criterion, a number of cadres at various levels in the command were not qualified. The main cause of this situation was that in the preceding years an unwritten rule had gradually been formed--once a person became a leading cadre, one could only go up and never go down. As a result, the number of cadres had grown larger and larger. Every grassroots level team had five or six leading cadres, twice as many as before the Great Cultural Revolution.

In October last year, after studying the passages in Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech on the need to carry out serious and necessary reforms of the cadre system and so forth, the underground command party committee conducted an examination of all the cadres and also obtained the masses appraisal through discussion. The result of the examination showed that of the 1,160 cadres in the entire command, 99 were considered incompetent. The overwhelming majority of these cadres were good comrades with fine qualities and great drive. But, because of their low educational level, their organizing ability was rather poor. They could not meet requirements for modern production and management.

Breaking the old rule that a cadre could not be dismissed unless he had made mistakes, the underground operations command has relieved the first 50 of these cadres of their leading positions. As a result, the personnel of the leading bodies of the command's two battalions [da dui 1129 7130] and 27 basic teams are reduced. For example, a total of 13 cadres have been dismissed from the five basic teams under the preparation battalion [zhun bei da dui 0402 0271 1129 7130], and the members of each team's leading body have been reduced from five or six to two or three. After the reduction, there have been fewer meetings and fewer disputes over trifles. The remaining cadres generally feel that work efficiency has clearly been raised. The masses of workers are very pleased. The dismissed cadres, now performing as workers, are paid according to their original pay standards, for the time being, provided they were originally regular cadres appointed by the state.

LI DESHENG ATTENDS SHENYANG PLA UNITS RALLY

SK030256 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] On 31 May the Shenyang PLA units convened a mobilization rally for some 1,800 party-member cadres of PLA organs and units stationed in Shenyang to study and discuss the draft of the revised constitution of the Communist Party of China.

Leading comrades, including Li Desheng, first secretary of the party committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, and others attended the rally. Liao Hansheng, second secretary of the party committee and first political commissar, made a mobilization report. Comrade Liao Hansheng urged those attending to earnestly examine their work, their ideology, their work style and their discipline against the standard for a party member and to become qualified party members of their own accord.

SHENYANG PLA LEADING CADRES MAKE ROOM FOR YOUNGER PERSONNEL

OW041131 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0752 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Report by XINHUA reporter Li Yuegui and XINHUA correspondent Liu Maozhong]

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 3 Jun--Cherishing the revolutionary cause, a number of leading cadres at or above the divisional level of the Shenyang PLA units have been gladly serving as advisers. These leading cadres, who are comparatively advanced in years and no longer very strong physically, have let young cadres who are in their prime and have both ability and political integrity take their places and assume heavy responsibilities enabling the latter to temper themselves. This has promoted the building of these PLA units. These old comrades all regard their work as advisers as necessary to gradually rejuvenate the leading bodies of combat unit and to accelerate the building of a modern revolutionary army. When Sun Yindong, deputy political commissar of a certain PLA unit who participated in the revolution in 1937, was ordered to serve as adviser, he immediately turned over his work to his successor and cheerfully reported for duty at the advisers section. He said: "We should have younger members for leading bodies. Old comrades should give their places to younger persons. This must be done because it is the general trend. Time and tide wait for no man. We old comrades shou' be more enlightened. Those who are supposed to retire should retire so that comrades in the prime of their lives can join leading bodies. This also contributes to the revolutionary cause."

Yin Kuan, chief of staff of a certain garrison division stationed in the Luda area, not only supported his organization's decision to transfer him to the position of adviser but asked it to assign him as adviser to the Fuxin Military Subdistrict where he had worked as a miner and fought as a guerrilla and where conditions are fairly tough.

Huang Hongrui, close to 70, deputy chief of a certain PLA unit's advisers section who had participated in the 25,000-li Long March, was assigned by the party committee to assist a deputy commander of the unit in supervising logistic work. Ignoring hardships, he and the deputy commander went to basic units to carry out study and investigation. They visited all the 19 regiments and some people's armed forces departments under the unit, thus gathering reliable information for the party committee to solve some practical problems in the regiments and for logistic personnel to carry out their work well.

People reverently call Du Guoping, an old Red Army soldier and chief of a certain PLA unit's advisers section who participated in the revolution in 1929, "our revered Comrade Du." Acting as an ordinary party member, he has consistently participated in the regular activities of the party organization and regularly reported to it on his ideological progress and problems, thus setting an example for office cadres of the unit.

LIAONING COLLECTIVE ENTERPRISES GET TAX BREAKS

SK301225 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpts] A responsible person of the Liaoning Provincial Tax Bureau recently made the following remarks on the stipulations formulated by the tax departments to promote the collective enterprises:

Newly established industrial, commercial and service trade enterprises run by collectives in cities and towns will be exempted from paying industrial and commercial taxes and income taxes for 3 years from the month they begin productive operation, except for the industrial and commercial taxes levied on industrial products. Beginning this year, commercial and service trade enterprises run by collectives will pay their income taxes according to the collective industrial tax rate. This is a tentative measure to help lighten about one third of their tax load.

Collective enterprises will be allowed to reduce the taxes levied on their annual profits and growth by 20 percent. Both existing and newly established plants and work teams which adopt an independent accounting system and collective ownership and are run by rusticated educated youth in rural areas will be exempted from all taxes for the 1979-1980 period. All agricultural, industrial, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline and fishery production bases which adopt an independent accounting system will be exempted from all taxes during the same period, if in a single year the rusticated educated youth employed by them account for 60 percent or more of their total number of workers and staff members. In order to facilitate arrangements for jobless youth in cities, it is stipulated that all collective enterprises in cities and towns which adopt an independent accounting system will be exempted from paying industrial and commercial taxes and income taxes for 3 years, except for the industrial and commercial taxes levied on industrial products, if in a single year the jobless youth employed by them account for 60 percent or more of their total number of workers and staff members.

Those enterprises where the jobless youth account for more than 30 percent and less than 60 percent of the total number of workers and staff members will enjoy 50 percent reduction of their industrial and commercial taxes and income taxes for 3 years, except for the industrial and commercial taxes levied on industrial products.

Goods produced by commune- and brigade-run enterprises which are used directly in agricultural production or which are used by commune members in their daily life will be exempted from industrial and commercial taxes and income taxes. Newly established commune- and brigade-run enterprises will be exempted from all taxes for 3 years from the month they begin production except for the taxes levied on such products as tobacco, wine and cotton yarn. Enterprises in disaster areas or run by professional groups of farmland capital construction incommunes and brigades will be also given some tax exemptions. Bricks, tiles, gravel, lime, cement, cement products and timber produced by commune- and brigade-run enterprises will be exempted from industrial and commercial taxes if they are used in farmland capital construction or public utilities in the communes and brigades that own the enterprises. Commune- and brigade-run enterprises established in border areas and minority nationality regions will be exempted from income taxes for 5 years. Transport or weaving businesses or trades run by brigades will be exempted from all taxes, except for large-scale, regular or professional ones. Commune members do not have to pay any taxes for slaughtering hogs, cattle and sheep if they are raised, slaughtered and used by commune members themselves.

QINGHAI PLA COMPANY CONDUCTS PROLETARIAN IDEOLOGY EDUCATION

SK282128 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 80

[Excerpts] According to our correspondent, the party branch of the 10th company of a certain PLA regiment under the Qinghai Provincial Military District has actively begun to conduct education work on fostering proletarian ideology and eliminating bourgeois ideology among its cadres and fighters in order to foster the finest style of thinking. The 10th company of a certain PLA regiment is in charge of urban defense all the year round. Its barracks, sentry posts and training sites are located totally inside Xining Municipality. Most of its young fighters have little experience in life and lack ideological training.

Some fighters of the company regard civilian youths who wear bell-bottom pants and who have long hair as enjoying life. Some newly recruited fighters think they make sacrifices in being a soldier and that those who wear military uniforms are something rustic.

In light of such an ideological state, the party branch of the PLA company made a painstaking analysis and held that as soon as they entered the army, it would be impossible for them to immediately change their thinking and impossible for them to correctly distinguish between bitterness and joy, beauty and ugliness, honour and disgrace. They are prone to be corrupted by bourgeois ideology. With this in mind, the party branch has arranged a study class of outlook on life on occasions when recruits join the armed forces, veteran fighters retire from service and when military cadres are transferred to civilian work. The party branch has made all-out efforts to enable comrades to distinguish between the outlook on life of the proletariat and bourgeoisie in line with principles and facts and to know well how to prove themselves to be fighters of the people.

The party branch of the company has also organized the company as a whole to vigorously carry out movements to learn from Lei Feng, from the Hard-Bone 6th Company, from the heroic personages who emerged in the defensive counterattack against Vietnam and from Liu Shicai. It has fostered various typical examples among the company's fighters regarding arduous struggle, active observation of discipline, a correct attitude toward fame and wealth, taking up the cudgels for a just cause and not pocketing money. As a result, some comrades who felt they would have to make sacrifices in being honest have changed this incorrect point of view. They now willingly and gladly act like Comrades Lei Feng and Liu Shicai by serving the people in a down-to-earth way.

In carrying out education work on fostering a proletarian ideology and eliminating the bourgeois ideology, the company's party branch has set forth the following demands: 1. It is necessary to live up to one's promise. 2. The secretaries and deputy secretaries of the party branch should establish themselves as examples for observing regulations formulated by the members of the party branch. No one is allowed to seek privileges.

BRIEFS

QINGHAI PRIMARY SYSTEM EDUCATION--At a recent education work conference, Qinghai Province has decided to popularize the 5-year primary education system in the province; this goal is to be achieved within 3 to 5 years in farming areas and within 8 to 10 years in pastoral areas. Secondary education will also be adjusted. Among other things, more secondary vocational schools will be established, and agricultural and other technical classes will be held by regular middle schools. In addition, efforts will be made to promote adult spare-time education in order to eliminate illiteracy. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 May 80 SK]

CHENG MING COMMENTS ON MUSKIE, U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

HK050115 Hong Kong CHENG MING NO 32 1 Jun 80 pp 66-67

[Article by Chang Jiang: "A Clever Move by the U.S. President"]

[Excerpts] A national election is now taking place in the United States. After the conventions of the Democrats and Republicans in July and August, the competition between Carter and the Republican candidate Reagan for the presidency will be very keen. Under these circumstances, Carter should be particularly careful in dealing with both domestic and foreign affairs and should not make a wrong move.

However, Carter's attempt to rescue the hostages by a specially trained team was obviously a wrong move. Whether or not the attempt was a success or a failure, it distracted people's attention from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It pushed Iran to the side of the Soviet Union. It also caused concern among the allies and strong repercussions in the Muslim world. Vance's resignation was also a shock in the United States.

Fortunately, the series of measures adopted by Carter after the failure of the "Blue Light" military action restored his reputation. It was also wise of him to choose Muskie to replace Vance as secretary of state.

People may not be familiar with Muskie. However, he is a stronger man than Vance in all aspects. Some Western people judge a person's status in terms of money. If money is a criterion, Muskie's salary as a senator is not lower than Vance's salary as secretary of state. In fact, some senior senators get higher annual salaries than the secretary of state. Muskie, 66, was born in Maine and graduated from Cornell University. During World War II, he enlisted in the Naval Reserve and then worked as a lawyer for many years. He was elected to Congress in 1946 and governor of Maine in 1954. He was a senator for 22 years and a senior member of the liberal wing of the Democratic Party.

When Carter was running for the presidency, he asked Muskie to be his vice presidential candidate. Muskie refused. When Carter became president, he asked Muskie to be his secretary of state and Muskie again refused. Therefore, Vance was not as good a choice as Muskie in terms of fame and seniority.

Judging from Muskie's political views, his selection will benefit Carter.

Some people think that Muskie is a "dove," with a similar stand to that of Vance. Others think that he is a "hawk," with a stand similar to that of Brzezinski. Judging from his speeches on foreign policy this year, Muskie is quite concerned about the intensification of Soviet expansion. As chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Muskie supported Carter's decision to increase national defense expenditures this year by a large margin. He also agreed with Carter's attempt to free the hostages by a specially trained team.

However, Muskie once spoke and acted like a "dove" and once maintained that the policy of "detente" should be adopted toward the Soviet Union. After the Afghan incident, his attitude changed. Therefore, we can say that Muskie is a developing personality. He is changing from a "dove" into a "hawk."

After Tito's death, there is one more sensitive area in the world where war can easily break out. From now on, the United States should not waver in its foreign policy, particularly in its policy toward the Soviet Union. After Vance's resignation, the main stream forces of the U.S. Government may be strengthened, which may play a certain role in U.S. policy, particularly in its strengthening trend to resist the Soviet Union.

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